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## SOLDIERS CRITICIZE ACTS OF OFFICIALS IN CANADIAN STRIKE

Returned Troops Urge Premier of  
Manitoba to Intervene With  
Winnipeg City Council—Col-  
lective Bargaining Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via Thief River Falls, Minnesota)—Over 2000 returned soldiers, largely strikers and strike sympathizers, waited on T. C. Norris, the Premier, on Friday, and criticized bitterly the action taken by the federal, provincial, and city authorities since the general strike was declared. They demanded immediate action to put an end to sympathetic strikes and make collective bargaining compulsory. Then they presented a resolution to the Premier, urging him to intervene with the City Council immediately and prevent it insisting upon the members of the police force taking a pledge of allegiance to the city and forswearing the right to a sympathetic strike.

One spokesman said, if the city carried out its ultimatum to discharge all policemen who had not signed the loyalty pledge and take their uniforms from them, nothing could prevent bloodshed.

The mob which waited on the Premier later marched through the business section of the city and looted as it passed the Free Press building.

The Premier returned to his private office to meet the City Council, the members of which had come by appointment to present their request to have provincial legislation to make collective bargaining compulsory and sympathetic strikes illegal. The Premier related the threats made by the mob of 2000 and asked the members of the council if they would reconsider their ultimatum to the policemen. After some discussion it was decided to hold a meeting of the council later in the day.

The Premier and his colleagues promised to give the request for legislation on sympathetic strikes and collective bargaining careful consideration. At the time of writing only three policemen had signed the loyalty pledge. Very few had obeyed the ultimatum when the time expired.

**Situation at Edmonton Unchanged**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—That the strike was still on was the only statement obtainable at strike headquarters on Saturday. The strike situation in Edmonton remains unchanged. The express service, all railway shippers and freight handlers, teamsters and miners are still out, with a small number of men from mechanical trades. It is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific issued an ultimatum to employees that if they were not back at their jobs at 10 o'clock this morning they could consider themselves dismissed. Contractors are unable to get quotations or other information. Certain items, such as construction material and hardware, handled only through Winnipeg, are not obtainable, the strike in that city having made it impossible to get into satisfactory communication with dealers. The condition of the building trades in Alberta is also regarded as being unfavorable, even for making tenders at the present time.

A general strike is to be called at Medicine Hat today if the Winnipeg strike is not settled. This announcement was made by the Trades and Labor Council immediately following the counting of ballots, which resulted in eight unions voting solidly in favor of a strike.

That the Calgary post office employees who walked out in a sympathetic strike have lost their positions and will not be taken back is the substance of an emphatic message received by acting Postmaster Corley, from the Postmaster-General at Ottawa. As a result, Mr. Corley has no option but to proceed to employ other permanent men to take the places of the strikers.

**Strike in Northern Saskatchewan**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—With action deferred by Labor circles in this city and Moosejaw until next week in connection with the calling of a sympathetic strike, interest has shifted to Winnipeg and Calgary. From these two towns the news is most reassuring, all indications pointing to the gradual wearing away of the strikers' desire to prolong the struggle, although their leaders in public profess to be as confident as ever. In Regina, the Trades and Labor Council has placed itself under general suspicion by refusing to give out the vote by unions which they claim went two to one for a sympathetic strike. The charge that the statement is a fabrication is openly made on the street. The receipt of a telegram from Mr. Kavanagh, secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council by the Regina Trades and Labor Council, a copy of which came into the possession of the press, aroused the citizens against a realization that the right to "collective bargaining," as it has been understood up till now, was not at stake, but the whole economic system of the country and the stability of the government under the British Constitution. In northern Saskatchewan the strike of the railway mail clerks at Saskatoon has resulted in considerable

inconvenience and movements of mails and freight are handicapped. This has not extended to the south where as yet no strike prevails, except that owing to the mechanics in the Grand Trunk Pacific car repair shops quitting there, trains on two branch lines have had to be canceled for the time being. Mail and express service between Regina and Prince Albert has been withdrawn, pending the engaging of a staff to take the places of the strikers.

**Position in Vancouver**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The members of the Great War Veterans Association have followed in the steps of their Winnipeg brethren in deciding not to take any stand in regard to the threatened sympathetic strike here until developments make it necessary. So far little is known as to the trend of the vote among the Labor unions. The general feeling now is that the strike order will be defeated. At the Trades and Labor Council meeting on Thursday night, great indignation was expressed by some speakers over the alleged anti-Bolshevik propaganda carried on in the public schools of this city. A committee was appointed to protest to the School Board. The British Columbia Telephone Company is to inaugurate a seven-hour day for telephone operators.

## MEXICAN EMBASSY MINIMIZES REVOLT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Carranza Government minimizes the strength of the revolutionary movement headed by Gen. Felipe Angeles and the Villa forces in northern Mexico. The Mexican Embassy has given out a telegram from the Mexican Consul-General at El Paso, Texas, in which the revolutionists are termed "bandits."

"I wish to state," the Consul-General telegraphed, "that government troops are in excellent morale. Groups of men commanded by Villa and his satellite Angeles constitute no menace for the government."

According to this report the sensational press has given the movement undue importance.

General Angeles has followed the proclamation of himself as provisional President, with a communication which he asked his agents in Washington to place in the hands of the State Department. This cannot be received, it is said, because specially the United States recognizes the Carranza Government, but it was added that General Angeles personally is held in high esteem. The aim of the revolution, the communication states, is to restore the Constitution of 1857. General Angeles asserts that the new Constitution advanced by President Carranza is illegal and void.

The refusal of the Carranza Government to allow American oil companies to use airplanes to carry payrolls to the oil fields and so avoid bandits is thought to be an indication that the government will seek to reduce the revolution by cutting off every possible source of war material and equipment, for the government apparently feared some of these airplanes might fall into the hands of the revolutionists.

**BAR TO CLEAR THINKING**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The North East Ham Labor Party has instructed the delegates on the Trades Council to vote against the establishment of drinking facilities at the proposed Labor Hall. The need of the moment in the trade union movement, they urge, is clear thinking, which is not encouraged by alcohol.

**LOAN TO FUND FLOATING DEBT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will ask Parliament on Monday for powers to issue a new loan which, it is understood, will be entirely applied to funding the floating debt.

## HARVESTER MEN SIT AT COUNCIL TABLE

Official of the International  
Company Says Plan of Em-  
ployee Representation Is Prov-  
ing to Be a Great Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Employee representation in the International Harvester Company has proved a success in the two months it has been in operation, according to an address by Cyrus McCormick Jr., before the National Association of Employment Managers here. Mr. McCormick, who has charge of the tractor works of the harvester company at Akron, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and who has taken a great interest in giving the men a larger expression in the company, termed employee representation the "cornerstone of the whole industrial relation structure."

"What the workman is asking for, and what we are trying to give him," Mr. McCormick said, "is a voice in the control of the business in which he is a copartner. This demand has taken on various forms in different places. In Russia and elsewhere on the European continent it is known as bolshevism; in England they call it the Whitley plan; elsewhere it may be called employees' representation, and somewhere else copartnership. Under all of these, however, is the basic fact that the relationships between the employer and employee must be founded on something else than a cash bond. Underneath them all is the question of the rights and wrongs of Labor, and the right of Labor to exercise that voice, which President Wilson has named, as applied to the young nations of Europe, 'the right to exercise self-determination' in its own business."

**Plan Pays**

"I want to discuss briefly the two questions, Is Industrial Democracy Right? and Does It Pay? I speak for the International Harvester Company when I say we think it is not only right but that it does pay. Our plan, now in operation two months among 30,000 employees, 'laid out' complete representation on the part of the employee with the employer in discussing working conditions and wages. Everything that touches their interests is taken up in round-table discussion at joint conferences. And, at these conferences the employer does not sit on one side of the table and the employee on the other. They sit together, side by side. The workman is given an open channel in the matter of appeal on every question that affects his interests, and there is a clause providing that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers, either as regards sex, race, religion or unions."

"Now, do not understand that I have endorsed the unions, but we have learned as employers to look upon a man once taken in our employ as one of us. He is judged simply upon his workmanship; for, once in your employ, he is your partner and you must forget all about trade unionism."

**Efficiency Curve Rises**

"So pleased are we with the operation of this plan that the only thing I can say about it is that if we had to do it over again—and I advise those who follow to take this lesson from us—we would not devise a plan and then ask a workman if he desired to accept it, but we would begin by asking him if he wanted a plan of industrial democracy, and if he replied affirmatively, we would ask him to come in and help devise a plan with us."

"We believe we have reintroduced the factor of personality in business which belonged to it when these 20 firms were small individual concerns, and which we had lost for a while. Men are becoming human beings to us and we to them—a little family, in which we take each other for better or worse, and the more we know each other the better we like each other."

and the better work we do. The efficiency curve in the International Harvester Company is always rising.

"I wish I could tell you something about the fine types of men selected by the employees as their representatives. Their average age is 37 years; three-fourths of them are married. The average years of employment with the harvester company is seven years, and most of them own their homes, or are stockholders in the company. Some of them are prominent Socialists. One is an Anarchist. He is one of the best we have. He is playing the game with us, and we all have all the cards on the table all the time."

**Justice as a Basis**

"It has been asked whether under any plan of employee representation, where, of course, the first thing that happened was a great flood of demands for increased wages, which, en masse, had to be refused, though individual cases were granted—whether these men would accept a reduction of wages if necessary. In proof of this, I have to say that the first demand for this general increase was withdrawn by the men."

"Now it is not the plan, but the way in which it works that counts. You have got to show the men that justice is the thing intended, that this is not some new plan merely to get something out of them. Then let it develop slowly. The results will come later. Don't accept any fatalism. The American workman does not want to fraternize. When you get them wanting these things, whether it is a baseball game or whatever it may be, you have got them. The whole proposition is based upon just and fair joint representation."

## PLAN FOR SEPARATE RHENISH REPUBLIC

Center Party in Prussian Diet Issues  
Statement Against Scheme  
—Promoters Warned They  
Will Be Charged With Treason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The declaration of the Center Party in the Prussian Diet against the establishment of a Rhenish Republic was followed on Wednesday by a discussion in which all the speakers declared for the maintenance of the unity of the Empire. The declaration had pronounced complete unity and unanimity in both domestic and foreign affairs, necessary, it is alleged, in view of the ruinous peace conditions, and it therefore had rejected all separatist movements and condemned any action tending to political reorganization of the German State or its individual states.

The separatist movement in the Rhineland provinces has found support among the Roman Catholic element there and others actuated either by anti-Prussian sentiment or by the hope of securing better terms and economic concessions from the Allies, should the project be realized.

Dr. Froberger, editor of the Kölnische Volkszeitung, one of Germany's two leading Roman Catholic organs, claims to have discussed the question with General Mangin at Mayence recently and in the Diet the Prussian Premier strongly condemned such negotiations between private individuals and the enemy, of which, he said, the government was not notified beforehand.

If, he added, the report that Dr. Froberger proposed that the new Free State should be neutral and under the League of Nations, it would be a case of high treason and the government would make use of force. Subsequently the Berlin Government published a warning signed by all the ministers, declaring that the promoters of the scheme for an independent Rhenish republic will be charged with high treason.

**Meetings Against Separatist Plans**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Following a recent announcement of various arrests in the Rhenish Westphalian area, a Berlin wireless message states that information from important quarters indicated that the Rhenish Republic was to have been proclaimed in Cologne on Tuesday. In view of this report a general strike broke out in Cologne and there were mass demonstrations against the separatist scheme.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH MEASURE HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—A hitch has occurred in the passage of the Ministry of Health Bill which was expected to become law this session. When the bill reached the House of Lords, that House introduced an amendment fixing the number of undersecretaries to the ministry at one, instead of the two provided for in the bill.

The House of Commons, at the instance of the government, declined to agree, but as the House of Lords has nevertheless insisted upon a restoration of the amendment, the bill will now have to be held up for two sessions and then passed under the Veto Act unless the House of Commons decides to accept it as amended.

## LONDON WELCOMES CREW OF THE NC-4

Procession of Gaily Decorated  
Cars Escorts Aviators From  
Paddington—Civic Reception  
Accorded Them in Plymouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read and the crews of the three American seaplanes, NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4, were welcomed on their arrival at Paddington today by a representative gathering of British and Americans, Harry G. Hawker being among the first to congratulate the American airmen of the NC-4 on their trans-Atlantic success. A great crowd witnessed the departure of the procession of gaily decorated cars organized by the Aero Club.

The aviators came on to London from Plymouth, where the NC-4 arrived on Saturday, having traveled from Ferrol in Spain, a distance of 455 nautical miles in 6 hours and 59 minutes. In Plymouth they received a civic welcome, Mr. U. P. Brown, the Mayor of the city, greeting them and assuring them that their achievements would go down to history not only as a great triumph over the elements but as one which marked the beginning of a growing fraternal relationship between the two great countries. He emphasized the point that he was welcoming them to the town whence the Pilgrim Fathers set sail 300 years ago.

Major-General Seely represented the British Air Ministry at a reception and the King sent his congratulations through the American Ambassador.

The airmen were entertained on the warship U. S. S. Rochester in the night.

PLYMOUTH, England (Saturday).—(Associated Press).—The American seaplane NC-4 completed her 4000-mile flight from the United States today. She arrived here from Ferrol, Spain, on the last jump of her journey at 2:24 p.m., local time (1:24 p.m., Greenwich time; 8:24, New York time).

Making a dashing finish, the giant seaplane swept quickly landward, and three minutes after she had been sighted had settled down on the waters of the harbor, to the accompaniment of cheers from the crowds and salvos from all the steam craft within sight—her memorable trans-Atlantic trip ended.

**Nearly 72 miles an Hour**

The seaplane left Ferrol at 6:27 o'clock, Greenwich time, and made the distance of approximately 500 miles to this port in six hours and 59 minutes, or at the rate of nearly 72 miles an hour. Her progress was reported several times in her flight across the mouth of the Bay of Biscay, first by the second station ship, the destroyer Barney, which she passed at 7:43 o'clock, and next by Station Ship 4, the destroyer Hazelwood, at 9:03.

The NC-4 was then halfway across the Bay of Biscay, and by noon she had completed this section of her voyage, passing between Brest and the Island of Ouessant between 12 and 12:30 o'clock.

**Alights Near Buoy at 2:24 p. m.**

The NC-4 appeared suddenly out of the haze at 2:21. After circling over the harbor she dropped gracefully toward the Cattewater, alighting near the buoy prepared for her at 2:24. The crowd on the harbor front cheered heartily, and steam craft tied down their whistles in a noisy welcome.

The seaplane, when first sighted, was flying high, and leading an escort of three flying boats. Her enormous size, dwarfing that of the escorting planes, left no doubt of her identity. A strong west wind was blowing when the NC-4 came in. The inner harbor was calm, however, and presented a fine setting for the brilliant picture as viewed from the densely crowded slopes of Plymouth's celebrated playgrounds, the Hoe.

The haze lying over the sound obscured visibility, and it was not until the NC-4 was over the harbor that her presence became known.

The journey across the Channel was made at very low altitude. The seaplane never flew at a greater height than 200 feet, and only at 50 to 100 feet most of the way because of the fog.

As their boat drew alongside the pier, prior to the reception by the Mayor of Plymouth, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

**Invitation to Paris**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The City of Paris will invite Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read to make the flight to France in the NC-4, according to a news agency dispatch today.

**Sopwith Machine Brought to Falmouth**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

FALMOUTH, England (Thursday).—The American steamer Charlotteville has arrived here with Harry G. Hawker's Sopwith machine, which she salvaged in mid-ocean.

**Honor From Aeronautical Society**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Aeronautical Society of America on Saturday made Commander A. C. Read,

U. S. N., an honorary member in honor of his achievement in making the first trans-Atlantic flight.

**Admiralty Takes Over R-34**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The great airship, R-34, which is expected to attempt a trans-Atlantic flight within a fortnight, was yesterday taken over by the admiralty.

## MORE ATTACKS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

United States Senators Johnson  
and Borah to Speak Against  
It—Woman Suffrage Expected  
to Win in Senate Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Attacks on the League of Nations will be redoubled in the Senate this week. The efforts of the opponents will be directed toward crystallizing sentiment by formulating points of objection which will be incorporated in amendments that will be offered, and toward attempting to separate the League of Nations covenant from the peace treaty.

The fight against the league will be renewed today, when Hiram W. Johnson, Republican Senator from California, will speak on his resolution now pending in the Senate, which calls upon the State Department to publish the complete text of the treaty as it was handed to the German delegates by the Peace Conference.

Senator Johnson will reply to President Wilson's Memorial Day speech at Sursum. He will challenge the statement of the President that, underlying the fight waged by the United States soldiers in France, was the axiom of an organization of nations to prevent another world war, and will insist that the Americans fought because United States rights had been trampled upon by Germany.

**Alleged Attempt to Scare Senate**

William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho, will reply to the President in a speech later in the week. Both Senator Johnson and Senator Borah, in commenting on the President's speech, declared that it was delivered for the purpose of "scaring the Senate into swallowing the covenant."

Senator Johnson today will urge specific amendments to the League of Nations Constitution, and particularly will demand that article 10, which guarantees the territorial integrity of all the member nations of the proposed league, be stricken from the covenant. The debate on the league will continue in the Senate throughout this week.

Woman suffrage will interrupt the discussion on the league tomorrow, when the resolution on amending the federal Constitution to extend suffrage to women will be called up by James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate. As the opponents of suffrage are admitting that the resolution will be adopted by the Senate, little debate on the amendment is looked for.

The friends of the League of Nations are predicting that the league covenant will not be materially amended and that it will not be defeated in the Senate.

**Poll of Senators**

A poll of the Senate made by them, they declared, showed that four Republican senators would vote for the league in its present form, rather than see the league fail, while a fifth Republican Senator, who wants to see the league Constitution amended, also may vote against destroying the league by amendment.

The four Republican senators upon whom the friends of the league are counting are Senators Charles L. McNary, Oregon; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Arthur Capper, Kansas; P. J. McCumber, North Dakota, and S. P. Spencer, Missouri.

Senator McNary says he "intends to support the league rather loyally."

"We must have a peace league. Of that there is no doubt," said Senator Norris.

"I will vote for the covenant in exactly its present form," said Senator McCumber.

Senator Capper said "his mind is open" on specific amendments, but that he will vote against killing the league.

Only one or two Democratic senators will vote with the opponents of the league, according to the leaders of the fight for the league in the Senate. They are counting upon the influence of President Wilson, who will confer with the leading proponents of the league upon his return to the United States, to keep the Democratic senators in line.

**House Hearings**

In the House, public hearings on the Daylight Saving Act repealer will open before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. G. N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, will make an effort on the floor of the House today to have the repealer attached to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which will again come up in the lower branch of Congress.

The House committee on naval and military affairs will resume the work of considering the future naval and military policies of the United States.

## LABOR CONFERENCE DEMANDED BEFORE TREATY IS SIGNED

German International Labor Leg-  
islation Note Published—Ac-  
tion of Council of Four Regarding  
Minority Rights Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The text of the German note on international labor legislation and the Allies' reply to it have been published. The German note again demands an international labor conference before the peace treaty is signed.

At a sitting of the Council of Four held yesterday, Mr. Bratianu, the Rumanian Premier, criticized the measures taken by the great powers to guarantee the rights of minorities, both ethnic and religious, in states created or enlarged through the dismemberment of Austria. Mr. Bratianu pointed out that small states now found that the foreign control was being exercised over their affairs.

President Wilson, in the course of an important speech, spoke of the heavy sacrifices of the great powers and their consequent right to assume the responsibilities of peace and to provide guarantees for a régime of justice for the citizens of states which the allied victory had brought into existence. Nevertheless Mr. Wilson acceded to a revision of the article regarding the right of minorities.

Along with the German counter-proposals, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau sent a communication declaring that the treaty conditions could not be fulfilled, insisting on German retention of Silesia, declaring that a reparation treaty would condemn the German people to perpetual slavery, protesting against the proposed reparation commission, asking for immediate admission to the League of Nations, and that Danzig, Memel and Königsberg should be made free ports, but expressing a willingness to surrender Posen, to place all her merchant shipping into an international pool and to reduce her army to 100,000 men.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, moreover, recommends oral negotiations between Germany and the Allies.

**Styrians and German-Austria**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Graz message states that at the first meeting of the new Styrian Diet all the speakers declared for remaining united with German-Austria. The Christian Socialists demanded that 350,000 Germans in West Hungary should be joined with Styria.

**Ruling Against Export Trade**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—A Frankfurt message states that the French occupation authorities, who have hitherto encouraged commercial traffic between the occupied regions and the rest of Germany, have now definitely stopped export trade from the occupied regions.

**Bombardment Threat Reported**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Berlin wireless message states, in view of a London paper's incredible threat regarding the continuous bombardment of defenseless German towns by day and night by enemy aeroplanes, should Germany not sign the peace treaty, the German population is being warned by the press against such clumsy efforts at intimidation.

**Surrender of Malmédy Opposed**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Berlin wireless message states that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne has protested to the chairman of the German Armistice Commission against the surrender of Malmédy and Eupen which, he wrote, would presumably result in separating from the Archbishopric of Cologne a truly Roman Catholic population, part of which has belonged to the diocese for over 1600 years. Should, however, the feeling of the population really be doubted, the archbishop proposed a general and secret plebiscite.

**Socialist Meeting Postponed**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Berlin wireless message states that a party conference of German Majority Socialists convened for June 10 at Weimar is to be postponed, as it is not expected that the negotiations regarding the peace treaty will have been concluded by then.

**Estonian Independence**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Estonian delegate in London has furnished a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with the text of a declaration of Estonian independence, unanimously accepted in the Constituent Assembly in May by the Estonian parties except the Germans, who were absent, and the one Russian deputy who remained neutral.

The declaration states that although Estonian independence was snatched away by superior German forces 700 years ago, the Nation has always clung



to the hope of regaining its liberty, and the bringing to the fore of the right of self-determination by the world has brought this within the bounds of possibility.

Estonia has broken forever the bonds which bound her to Russia for two centuries. The declaration continues, and while the Estonians wish to live in friendship with Russia, they are determined that Estonia shall be free from all subordination to Russia within her ethnographical boundaries.

**Consideration of Pogrom Question**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Jewish community welcomes the announcement of the special action taken by the Council of Four in Paris with regard to protection of religious minorities in Poland. The action of the powers aims at securing the rights of citizenship for all inhabitants of Poland, but the matter of most importance is that of pogroms and, with a view to bringing the urgency of the situation affecting the Jews in Poland to public notice, Zionist and other Jewish associations in London are considering the holding of public meetings throughout the country.

## OFFICIAL REPORT ON NC-4 FLIGHT

United States Navy Department  
Receives Advice From Lieut.-  
Commander Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Navy Department just received a report from Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read, on the flight of the seaplane NC-4 from Lisbon, Portugal, to Plymouth, England. The message, using Washington time, which is four hours later than Lisbon time, is as follows: "NC-4 left Lisbon May 30 at 1:29 a. m. Weather normal except rain squalls. Favorable wind. At 3:05 a. m. leak discovered in port engine. Necessary land for repairs. Landed Monrovia River 3:21 a. m. and repaired leak. Necessary water high tide. Impracticable make Plymouth same day. Left at 9:38 a. m. for Ferrol Harbor, Spain. Changes in course necessary dodging rain squalls, otherwise uneventful. Landed 12:47 p. m. Two destroyers arrived to assist. "Under way next morning at 2:27 o'clock. Sighted only two destroyers account squally and thick weather. Circled over Brest 7:05 a. m. Very thick in vicinity, frequent rain. Head wind across channel. Sighted Plymouth nearly ahead 9:12 a. m. and landed 9:26 a. m. Officially received by Mayor and Admiral Thursby. Personnel and seaplane in excellent conditions. Three motors same as installed at Rockaway. Fourth installed at Brest." (Signed) "READ."

Interest here in aviation now centers in the effort that will be made within the next two weeks, it is expected, by the British dirigible, the R-34, to cross the Atlantic to the United States without a stop. United States officials are disappointed that the loss of the United States Navy dirigible, the C-5, which was blown to sea off the coast of Newfoundland on May 15, will give the British the first chance to take this honor, but they are hoping the British will succeed.

## AFGHAN RULER AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Clear evidence is available, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority, that the Amir of Afghanistan has entered into relations with the Moscow Bolsheviks and has sent letters to the President of the Russian Republic expressing admiration of and adherence to the Bolshevik cause. He is also endeavoring to enter into special relations with other powers, notably Italy, in contravention of the existing treaty with Great Britain.

Meanwhile preparations are still proceeding on both sides of the border, but the frontier tribes remain staunch to the British cause, possibly influenced by aeroplane demonstrations against the Afghans. The main Afghan force is between Dacca and Jelalabad, with detachments threatening the Kurram and Tochi.

## Alghans Reported Retiring

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Regarding the northwest frontier situation up to May 25, the India office states that the Afghans were either retreating or were stationary, and tribes including Afridis, Orakzais, and Mohmands on the northern sector were maintaining a satisfactory attitude.

On the southern sector, however, General Nadir Khan started an offensive on the 26th in the Khost district down Tochi and Gomul valleys, necessitating the withdrawal of small British posts and their concentration on a line near light railway heads. Mahand and Wazir Lashkars in the abandoned territory have joined the Afghans. In an air raid on Kabul on May 24, 5000 Afghans were observed moving westward between Gendamak and Kabul.

## NEW TRANSPORTATION RECORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The world's overseas transportation record was broken in May when a total of 335,000 American soldiers were returned homeward. The highest previous record of troops moved was last September when 300,000 Americans were handled in the overseas transportation.

## BELGIUM'S WAR BILL \$7,000,000,000

Itemized Account of Damages  
Resulting From German Con-  
quest Made Public by Infor-  
mation Service in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to a detailed statement issued by the Belgian official information service here yesterday the bill that Belgium will present to Germany will total \$7,000,000,000 for reparation for damages inflicted and losses suffered during the four years of war and German occupation. The statement gives some of the items contributing to this total agreed on by the central industrial commission of the Peace Conference as the basis of compensation for Belgium. The following is an itemized statement of the principal losses incurred:

Public finances (war costs and interest on national debt)	\$2,025,000,000
Industries (destruction, requisition, depreciation and losses through idleness)	1,605,000,000
Public property (railways, destruction of buildings, postal and telegraphic communications)	1,107,000,000
Losses of individuals	630,000,000
War contributions imposed on provinces	540,000,000
War contributions imposed on towns	372,000,000
Damage to agriculture	320,400,000
Destruction of privately-owned systems of transportation	158,400,000

Further classification of the figures given for destruction and requisitions in industries shows the proportion for the most important of these industries to be as follows:

Textile industries	\$400,000,000
Destruction of machinery	325,000,000
Locomotives, cars, bridges	221,000,000
Iron industries	221,000,000
Mining industries	131,000,000
Zinc and copper industries	99,200,000
Quarries	67,000,000
Tramways, water, gas, electricity	57,300,000
Chemical industries	30,800,000
Hides and other industries	28,800,000
Food industries	24,800,000
Glass industries	30,800,000
Wood industries	28,800,000
Building industries	20,200,000
Pulp and paper industries	14,900,000

## SYNDICALISM IN ANDALUSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Election excitement is already developing in many districts and the situation is considered particularly dangerous in Andalusia, where syndicalist operations have caused great anxiety for some time and agricultural problems are acute. The election in such circumstances offers dangerous opportunities and there have already been collisions, notably in the Seville district.

It is rumored that some of the Liberal elements, who associated themselves with the Left in a decision to obstruct the new Cortes, are showing a disposition to break away from the agreement, but they themselves deny that this is so. Strong pressure is, however, being brought to bear on them from some quarters.

## SINN FEINER GIVEN TWO YEARS IN PRISON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Pierce Keary, a Sinn Fein M. P. for East Kerry, has been sentenced by court-martial to two years' imprisonment for making a seditious speech.

When arrested Keary was carrying written notes on methods of cutting railways and telegraphs and disabling locomotives.

Lawrence Ginnell was arrested in Dublin yesterday and charged at Mullingar today with participating in an unlawful assembly and causing disaffection. He repudiated the authority of the court and was remanded for a week.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE EAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Government's policy in the East has been made the subject of interpellation by three deputies, Messrs. Viollette, de Kerencour, and the Socialist, Lafont. The government will be asked to explain the evacuation of Odessa and to give facts concerning the incident in the Black Sea, when the red flag was hoisted on four French warships. June 6 has been fixed by the government for a hearing of the interpellations.

## PLOT TO ROB FRANCE REPORTED FOUND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Matin announces the discovery of an organization working in this country since the armistice for robbing France of 1,000,000,000 francs in gold, which, it is believed, still lies in the possession of the French people. By ingenious methods the gold is being centralized in Italy, whence it is sent to Germany. Several arrests have been made and gold seized to the value of 35,000 francs.

## PREMIERS DISCUSS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—On invitation of the Swedish Government, the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Premiers and Foreign Minis-

ters met in Stockholm from May 26 to 28. Questions affecting the interests of the three countries were discussed, including that of the League of Nations.

It was agreed that preparation of special questions regarding the league should continue through a committee already appointed and that a conference should be held when the question of joining the league comes up.

It was further agreed that committees should examine the possibilities for continuation of economic cooperation already initiated.

## STRIKE DEFERRED BY LONDON POLICE

Union Executives Vote to Post-  
pone Action, Notwithstanding  
Ballot Figures at Hyde Park  
Meeting Favoring Walkout

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Although ballot figures announced at the Hyde Park demonstration today were 44,593 in favor of a police strike and 4324 against, the police union executives have deferred strike action until after the conference by the "triple alliance," consisting of railway men, miners and transport workers, on June 24.

The recrudescence of police trouble is, however, again causing great concern. The conflict between Sir Nevill Macready, police commissioner, and the police is rapidly reaching a climax. It is now well known that ballot papers were sent out a few days ago to ascertain the feeling of the rank and file regarding the complete recognition of the police union, reinstatement of a constable dismissed from the force, immediate increase of pay and pension for police and prison officers and total abolition of military control of police and prison services. The police were also asked to vote for or against a strike to enforce their demands.

Large meetings of policemen have been held throughout the country during the last few days to demand recognition of their union and an impressive demonstration of police is planned, which, it is hoped, will induce the government to consent to receive a deputation, in which case the result of the ballot, together with the union's irreducible demands, will be submitted.

Sir Nevill Macready has today issued a police order in which he says, "It is to be distinctly understood by all ranks that any officer or man of whatever rank who fails to report in the ordinary course of duty, or when called upon, will be forthwith dismissed from the force. Such officer or man will under no circumstances be permitted to rejoin the Metropolitan Police and his dismissal will result in the loss of all service counting toward a pension."

This announcement, it is understood, has the full authority of the government, including that of the Premier. The commissioner's drastic order has been occasioned by the possibility of the police deciding to strike as a result of the ballot taken throughout the country this week.

## Miners Vote to Support Police

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The executive of the Miners Federation met last night and discussed the question of the police union. Finally a resolution was passed supporting the application of the police for recognition of the union and promising to give them every assistance.

## HONOR GRANTED TO PRINCE OF WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Prince of Wales was today admitted to the freedom of the City of London amid a distinguished gathering, representing the whole British Empire from Newfoundland to Australia. The Prince rode from the Palace to the Mansion House in an open carriage, accompanied by a small military guard on horseback, and was everywhere warmly received.

After the oath was taken, in which the Prince swore "to be obedient to the Mayor of this city and to preserve the King's peace," the City Chamberlain recalled how the Prince had joined a regiment within four days of the outbreak of the war, and by devotion to duty had risen to the rank of colonel, endeavoring himself to the whole of the army.

In reply the Prince touched on the achievements of Londoners in the cause of the Empire, and acknowledged that he had found manhood in mixing with men for four years, and had gained experience which would stand him in good stead.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mr. Lloyd George in a speech delivered to a Welsh division near Amiens, recently said, according to an agency: "The Germans say they will not sign. We say, gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so in Versailles you shall do so in Berlin. But it is useless for four of us to go on our own to Berlin. If we four go, we must have the arms behind us. We are not going to give way. Germany, see that the seal is put on the document which you have helped to write and we shall have—reigning throughout the whole world."

## FURTHER ADVANCE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Bolshevik Armies Experiencing  
Series of Failures Which Suc-  
cess North of Orenburg Is Not  
Sufficient to Counterbalance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In military circles here the situation of the Bolshevik armies between Lake Onega and Baranovitchi is considered extremely serious, while the Bolshevik armies as a whole are experiencing a series of failures which the solitary success on the front north of Orenburg is not sufficient to counterbalance.

North of Petrograd the Bolshevik position is being adversely affected by the Estonian advance further south, a rising having broken out already around Petrozavodsk. West of Lake Ladoga, the Finnish frontier has been crossed in the direction of Petrograd, but information regarding the movement is distinctly scanty, as it has been since the concentration at Viborg was first reported.

Whatever the size of the force, it is now 20 miles from Petrograd, which is also threatened by the Russian northern corps, moving along the Narva-Gatchina Railway, which is now between 35 and 40 miles away.

Further south a junction has been effected between two Estonian forces at Pskoff and the advance is being continued rapidly to the Pskoff-Petrograd railway. The Bolsheviks have undertaken a retreat on a 200-mile front, from the Dvinsk-Libau railway to Baranovitchi, followed up by the Poles.

On the Dnieper front, there is no change, but in Ukraine Mr. Griecov's operations are being aided by an anti-Bolshevik rising of 20,000 on the upper Don.

General Denikin's early success against the Bolshevik tenth army, when he took 1000 prisoners, is being continued and at the nearest point the troops are now 70 miles from Tsaritsyn. The only interruption to a continued Bolshevik military failure occurs on the front of the first and fifth armies, where a Bolshevik counter-attack has been carried to within 75 miles from Ufa.

## British Mission for Baltic States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Foreign Office announces that owing to the development of the situation in the Baltic States, it has been decided to dispatch a British mission to the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania with branches at Riga, Libau, and Kono. Lieutenant-Colonel Tallents, C. B., has been appointed British Commissioner and left London for Libau on May 25.

## Question of Evacuation of Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that the allied powers have refused to allow German troops to evacuate Lithuania, stating that they themselves will fix the date of evacuation.

## Russian and Hungarian Revolution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that Hungarian papers all publish a declaration by Nicolai Lenin, stating that Bela Kun, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is incompetent to conduct a Bolshevik movement properly. The statement declares that Budapest cannot become the center of a world revolution. Moscow, it says, remains the only center of social revolution and all other centers must obey Moscow. The Hungarian revolution has deeply disappointed Russia, and for this Bela Kun is felt to be chiefly to blame.

## Relief Force at Archangel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The War Office announces the arrival of a relief force under Gen. G. W. Grogan, V. C. and a formal reception at Archangel on the 27th. The King has cabled congratulatory messages to Generals W. E. Ironside and Maynard regarding the work of the Archangel and Murmansk forces.

## Loss of Pskoff Admitted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Bolshevik wireless message admits the loss of Pskoff and a retirement in the Luga region and on the eastern shores of Lake Onega.

## Capture of Rovno Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Bolshevik wireless message claims the capture of Rovno and Dubno in the Ukraine. No important development in the situation round Petrograd is reported but an aeroplane bearing German identification marks, the Bolsheviks announce, has bombed the Krasnaya-Gorka fortress.

## Anti-Soviet Rising in the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message reports the outbreak of another Anti-Soviet rising in the Ukraine under the son of a former Governor of Kiev, General Treppoff, who is operating 35 versts from Belaya Tserkov.

## Capture of 3000 Bolsheviks Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The War Office announces that General

Denikin's volunteers in the Manich area of South Russia captured 3500 Bolsheviks on May 9, with the base depot, 1500 rifles, 13 guns and 50 machine guns. The next day two Bolshevik regiments surrendered. Volunteers have, however, been driven from the Makiyivski salient and practically all the Donetz basin has passed into Bolshevik hands.

## Cooperation With Rumanian Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—(Saturday)—Vienna messages state that the recent Polish operations against eastern Galicia, by which the whole of that territory, including Stanislau, which is the seat of the west Ukrainian Government, has now been conquered, have secured cooperation with the Rumanian troops in a common front against the Bolshevik forces in Bessarabia and Podolia.

## BOLSHEVIST DEFEAT OF TRANS-CASPIANS

Report That Evacuation of Merv  
Was Caused by Desertion of  
Several Hundred Armenians to  
Bolsheviks Not Yet Confirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—On inquiry today a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found authoritative Armenian quarters in London without any independent information regarding the announcement that Merv had been evacuated by the Trans-Caspian after they had been defeated to the northeast of the city by the Bolsheviks, and that the repulse was facilitated by a desertion to the Bolsheviks of several hundred Armenian troops. The Christian Science Monitor informant was accordingly unable either to confirm or deny the announcement but considered that if it is true the explanation will probably be found in the position of Armenian affairs at the present moment.

Feeling is agitated throughout the Republic of Ararat, he said, because, in the first place, that small area is still crowded with the thousands of refugees from other parts of Armenia unable to return to their homes because the Turkish gendarmerie has been left in undisputed possession ever since the armistice, and in the second place, the British military authorities have remained passive, while both Tartars and Georgians have laid hands upon portions of the small Ararat Republic itself, the Tartars having seized the purely Armenian Province of Karabagh, while the Georgians have occupied the provinces of Lori and Ahakalak.

In these circumstances The Christian Science Monitor informant thought it possible that some hot-heads among the younger generation may have turned to the Russians in despair, although, he declared, the Armenian people as a whole still entertain feelings of loyalty and gratitude to Great Britain and their other allies.

## Anxiety Regarding British Prestige

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Merv has been evacuated by the Trans-Caspian, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority, as a result of a defeat by the Bolsheviks on May 20 on the railway 28 miles to the northeast, and the situation, both in military and political aspects, is regarded as containing elements of anxiety in respect to British prestige in that area.

From Merv, where a large force can be maintained at this time, when crops are ripening, extensive propaganda in North Persia and Turkestan is possible. Moreover the release of reinforcements from the Trans-Caspian area for the tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth armies, opposing General Denikin, is not a remote possibility though the recent capture of Alexandrovsk, a port on the eastern shore of the Caspian and a possible point of embarkation for Astrakhan has been somewhat nullified by a successful naval raid against a Bolshevik convoy which may be repeated indefinitely. In South Kurdistan, a rising admittedly serious has broken out under the leadership of the local Sheikh, acting at the instigation, it is suspected, of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress.

It is apprehended that British officers and troops have been taken prisoner and arms being taken by the Mesopotamian army to deal with the situation.

## VICTORY DINNER TO HONOR KING GEORGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A victory dinner to celebrate the birthday anniversary of King George will be given by Britons of this city at the Hotel Commodore tomorrow night. A military band will play the national hymns of the allied countries, and a procession of British and United States soldiers, carrying flags of their countries and of the other Allies, will follow pages in liveries, who will bring in a huge cake with 34 candles. Both Britons and Americans are on the speakers' list, among them Mrs. Henry L. Loomis, of the Colonial Dames of America; Capt. A. H. Chute, of the Canadian Army; Rustum Rustumjee, of India, and H. Y. Braddon, of Australia.

## DEMOLITION OF FORTS BEGUN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Mayence message states that the French have begun the demolition of the forts of that city which were constructed in 1914.

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO PEACE DEMANDS

Objection Made to "Severity" of  
Allies' Terms—Counter-Pro-  
posals Include Equal Rights  
in the League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department made public yesterday three notes in the exchanges of communications between the Peace Conference and the German delegation. The first of these, dated May 22, is addressed to the president of the Peace Conference by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who asserts that "the democratic German Government" is not satisfied with the provisions for the attainment of "social justice" made in the labor provisions of an international labor conference he called to meet in Versailles.

In replying to this note on Saturday last, President Clemenceau, who, no doubt, divined that the purpose of the maneuver was to cause labor trouble in allied countries and to delay the work of the conference, agreed to the calling of a labor conference at Versailles, and asserted that the conventions already agreed on provide adequate machinery for the working out of international labor laws. He said that German representatives would be invited to the international conference to meet in Washington.

## Exceptions to Demands

The third note embodies observations of the German delegation on the peace treaty and was delivered to the president of the Peace Conference on May 29. In effect the note is an indictment of the severity of the terms imposed upon Germany by the Allies and declares that acceptance of the terms would enslave the German people. Exception is taken to the severity of the demands for reparation, the territorial arrangements and the treaty is characterized as a demand that "a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription."

Germany demands entry on equal footing with other countries into the League of Nations and makes counter-proposals to almost all the demands of the Allies, and couples with these proposals a request that an impartial commission look into the archives of the Nation to "fix responsibility for the war."

"We came to Versailles in the expectation of receiving a peace proposal based on the agreed principles," says the note. "We were firmly resolved to do everything in our power with a view of fulfilling the grave obligations we had undertaken. We hoped for the peace of justice which had been promised to us. We were agitated when we read in documents the demands made upon us by the victorious violence of our enemies. The more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of this treaty, the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out. The executions of this treaty are more than the German people can bear."

## Counter Proposals

Following are some of the counter-proposals:

1. Germany offers to proceed with her own disarmament in advance of all other peoples, in order to show that she will help to usher in the new era of the peace of justice. She stipulates, however, that she shall be admitted forthwith as a state with equal rights into the League of Nations.

2. In territorial questions Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson program. She renounces her sovereign right in Alsace-Lorraine, but wishes a free plebiscite to take place there. She gives up the greater part of the Province of Posen, the district incontestably Polish in population, together with the capital. She is prepared to grant to Poland, under international guarantees, free and secure access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Königsberg, and Memel, by an agreement regulating the navigation of the Vistula and by special railway conventions. Germany is prepared to insure the supply of coal for the economic needs of France, especially from the Saar region, until such time as the French mines are once more in working order. The preponderantly Danish districts of Schleswig will be given to Denmark on the basis of a plebiscite. Germany demands that the right of self-determination shall also be operative where the interests of the Germans in Austria and Bohemia are concerned. She is ready to subject all her colonies to administration by the community of the League of Nations if she is recognized as a mandatory.

3. Germany is prepared to make payments incumbent on her in accordance with the agreed program of peace up to a maximum sum of 100,000,000 gold marks, 20,000,000 by May 1, 1926, and the balance (\$8,000,000) in annual payments without interest. These payments shall in principle be equal to a fixed percentage of the German imperial and state revenues. The annual payment shall approximate to the former peace budget. For the first 10 years the annual payments shall not

exceed 1,000,000 gold marks a year. The German taxpayer shall not be less heavily burdened than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened state among those represented on the reparation commission.

4. Germany is prepared to devote her entire economic strength to the service of reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France, to make good the loss in production of the destroyed mines in northern France for the next five years.

5. Finally, Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping, to place at the disposal of her enemies a part of her freight space as part payment of reparation and to build for them for a series of years in German yards an amount of tonnage exceeding their demands.

6. The German delegation again makes its demands for a neutral entry for responsibility for the war and culpable acts or conduct. An impartial commission should have the right to investigate on its own responsibility the archives of the belligerent countries and all the persons who took an important part in the war.

## BRITISH PLANS FOR WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In a debate in the House of Commons on the unemployment of former service men, for which the Government had arranged on Wednesday, the Minister of Labor contended that in the circumstances the reabsorption of men into industry had been remarkably swift, and described the government's plans for further relieving the situation.

Of all the men discharged from the army, 81 per cent had been reabsorbed, he said, and of the remainder 19 per cent were unfit to resume their former work. Moreover, the government would shortly be providing more work than any other British Government had ever done by means of its housing, road-repair and gas and waterworks schemes. At the present time, the Minister added, the number of unemployed is less than it has been for the past 10 weeks and is now under 1,000,000.

John Hodge, who spoke for the demobilized men, was severely criticized for the part he has played in connection with the Discharged Sailors and Soldiers Federation by both C. B. Stanton and A. Hopkinson, the latter of whom, in particular, complained that use had been made of the federation for political ends.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the advisability of retaining the Ministry of Food in complete, modified, or substituted form was being carefully explored, while an inter-departmental committee on meat supplies, of which the parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade is chairman, is considering the best means of combating monopolistic tendencies. He did not think that the appointment of an additional committee would serve any useful purpose.

The Local Government Bill for Ireland and the Housing Bill both passed their third reading, after Sir Edward Carson had challenged a division upon the former.

At question time, H. W. Foster said he was informed no British troops had been landed on the shores of the Gulf of Finland.

## BOLSHEVIST WARSHIPS ENGAGED BY BRITISH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Sunday)—A Bolshevik squadron of four warships led by the battleship Petropaulovsk bombarded the coast from Krasnaja to Gorka last Saturday, it was announced today.

Six British warships appeared on the scene and engaged the Russians for nearly an hour after which the Bolshevik vessels withdrew to safety.

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## THE WINDOW Of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Comparisons

The similarities between the Congress of Vienna and the Peace Conference in Paris are more superficial than real, but they provide a most attractive field for comparison. Dr. E. J. Dillon is just the man to find himself unable to resist both making comparisons and quoting anecdotes and generally enjoying an escapade from the minutiae of peace terms into the broad avenues of history. From these the work of commissions, the recriminations of delegates, the constant whispering of rumor, recede and disappear. Criticisms, episodes, the very actors in the drama, are softened in the all-enveloping glamour which time and distance lend to all human events. There is a similarity and a difference in the matter of the official painters appointed to record the 1815 Congress and the Paris Conference. Isabeau was described by the Prince de Ligne as "The Congress become painter." And the witty Belgian, an acquaintance, added that his talk was as clear as his brush. Sir William Orpen, on the contrary, of the great reputation for silence. Of the conference itself, its ups and downs, its chatter and its rumors, it is quite safe to affirm, he has less than nothing to say. His task absorbs him completely; otherwise he might possibly be bored exceedingly. Isabeau who painted Marie Antoinette when he was twenty was court painter to Napoleon, and undoubtedly felt thoroughly in his milieu at Vienna in 1815.

### Father of the Typewriter

Just 100 years ago, Christopher Latham Sholes, the "Father of the Typewriter," was born in Pennsylvania. He was, among other things, a printer and editor, learning the trade as apprentice to the editor of the Danville (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer. Later he edited the House Journal of the Territorial Legislature in Wisconsin, became editor of the Wisconsin Inquirer, and postmaster of Kenosha, Wisconsin, under President Polk. He served Wisconsin in the state Senate, edited the Milwaukee Sentinel and News, and was appointed postmaster of that city and later commissioner of public works, and collector of customs. While serving as collector of customs he became interested with two other inventors in the problem of making a machine that would conveniently write letters and words. A letter written on one of the early machines attracted the attention of a capitalist, who provided funds, and the other inventors having "dropped out," Mr. Sholes continued improving the model until at last the first practicable typewriter was put on the market.

### Is This Possible?

Many and various, during the past few months, have been the reports as to the views the whereabouts, and the future intentions of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The latest one—from Stockholm—is terribly unoriginal, save for one point. The field marshal, it declares, is about to retire into private life, and settle down in his old home in Hanover, where he was living in retirement when summoned by the Kaiser to the eastern front soon after the outbreak of the war. And then it adds this: "Hindenburg has declared that he means to write no memoirs, nor answer any newspaper inquiries." With a steady stream of memoirs already on the wing from an ever-increasing army of German leaders one may be excused for asking, is this possible?

### "It Oozes Out"

Even in statistics, as dry as a Gradgrind would have them, there is humor. "It oozes out," as Tammam Hagazart would say. Austen Chamberlain, in his official capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently presented to the members of the British Parliament a budget packed with enough figures to baffle an accountant of the first water. Giving £1,412,900,000 as the amount which it had risen, he declared that the "floating debt" was having his "grave attention." How, it may be asked, is he regarding the "sinking fund"?

### Albania Again

The Albanian is quite incorrigible. Just before the war, with the stage to himself, he concentrated international attention on his doings and his country in a way which was really humiliating. Today, as the uproar of the great struggle dies away, the Albanian is discovered "still at it." Indeed, it is to be suspected that he never stopped it. In years gone by

it was the Turk. Then, for a time, it was the Austrian, and now it is the Italian. "The Albanian revolt against the Italians," says a recent report from Saloniki, "is spreading more and more." The leader of the Albanians, although wounded, is still directing the operations of the insurgents, who are now 4000 strong. And then comes the inevitable addition, "Several hundred Albanians have addressed a telegram to the Peace Conference denouncing Italian designs on Albania, and affirming their confidence in Essad Pasha." So do things change. Time was, in the good old days of Prentk Bib Doda and the Mpret that Essad was "Italy's man."

### A New Center

Visitors in Paris have a new place of interest in the opening of the Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre. The new war library and museum had its inception in a realization of the importance of beginning, as soon as possible, a collection of historic material, and although one purpose is to provide a permanent exhibition for the benefit of the general public, another, is the accumulation of material from which the history of the war may be written. It is now known that, early in the war, Germany began plans to attract the historians of the future to Berlin, in order that they should do their work in an atmosphere sympathetic to Germany. The course of events, however, has been such as to make the cautious historian distrustful of German documentary evidence, and much history will doubtless be written in the new French institution. The thoroughness with which material is to be provided is indicated by the efforts now being made by the Bibliothèque et Musée to gather from all over the world the printed comment and propaganda on both sides that historians will value. Interesting to visitors the Musée can hardly fail to be, but to the smaller number, whose ambition is to impartially relate the tremendous story of the war, the Bibliothèque will be far more important.

### Instituto del Consumi

A new society with a long name has come into being in Naples—the "Istituto del Consumi per l'Impero e la Salute dello Stato." The society is typical of others organized or about to be organized throughout Italy, and its 2000 odd members constitute the largest single example of a plan intended to bring about an era of moderate prices for food. Limited at present to employees of the local and national governments, these societies represent an effort under government sanction to repress speculation in food products and provide a full market basket without altogether emptying the pocket-book. The plan apparently is one of cooperative buying on an unusually large scale for the Instituto del Consumi has, practically announced to the world that it is in the market for food products wherever it can buy them most satisfactorily. Whether it succeeds in materially affecting prices to the "consumi" remains for the future to settle, but it has seldom or never before happened that an organization of consumers has entered business on so seemingly large a scale, and therein, the promoters probably argue, lies its likelihood of success.

### More Excavation

While the war in Europe has been destroying cities, archaeologists in India have been excavating a town that was probably old in the time of the Kushan Kings. Knapthorpe, who flourished about A. D. 85 to 120. The town thus revealed by the excavators was built by the Asiatic Greeks who invaded and conquered the Punjab, and the walls and rooms of the King's palace suggest that the architects derived their ideas from the royal dwellings of Mesopotamia and Assyria. Beyond the palace still remain the ruins of houses outlining a street, and of odd things about these old buildings is that they have no doors, which leads to the assumption that they were once basements and that those who used them entered from above by stairs or ladders. One of the buildings excavated is held to have been built by the Emperor Asoka, who made Buddhism the state religion of India. The excavations have been conducted by the archaeological department of India, established when Lord Curzon was Viceroy.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 747)

### The Attack on Daylight Saving

The attacks on daylight saving which are the result of recent propaganda among farmers should not succeed. Millions of people are enthusiastic for the continuance of the plan which has proved a blessing to the masses both here and abroad. The only opposition to the daylight saving plan, when originally presented by me to a large representative convention in this city, came from the gas companies, who are really the only losers by its operation. Later on it was again the lighting interests that argued for an extension of the plan throughout the winter, which would have turned the "sublime" into the "ridiculous."

In view of the steady opposition by the lighting interests whose profits are affected, it is suspected that they are responsible for the recent systematic propaganda among farmers, who themselves never showed any particular interest in this matter. The farmers have always been daylight savers. They are not compelled to rise earlier by the Daylight Saving Act. They were always guided, and many continue to be guided, by the sun, while city dwellers have been controlled by the clock. City and suburban people rise

at the same hour, summer and winter. The only way to have them enjoy the benefits of early sunrise and late sunset is through the daylight saving plan of pushing the clock forward in summer. There is a practically unanimous sentiment among workers in favor of daylight saving.

While certain owners of farms are said to fear the competition of home gardening encouraged by daylight saving, or see a loss in work ceasing earlier in the afternoon, the farmhands as a class favor daylight saving.

Every new movement requires new adjustment; it seems to me that the railroads should show consideration to the farmers in adjusting train schedules to meet any new require-

## A FRENCH WRITER AND POLITICIAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A few weeks ago the Académie Française held a particularly brilliant if select sitting: Mr. Louis Barthou, former Prime Minister, was received very wittily by Mr. Maurice Donnay, whose playful sallies reminded one that he had not completely freed himself of the influence exerted upon him by Montmartre in his youth. Mr. Louis Barthou is, perhaps, the most complete type of the modern French politician. He is not, however,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Manuel

Mr. Louis Barthou

ment on their part. There should be a reasonable attitude on both sides. I am sure there is enough patriotism and wisdom among the farmers, as among all other good citizens, to appreciate the fact that what is best for the greatest number of our population is, in the long run, the best for each one, even though there may be some discomfort in one particular or another. Such careful saving of gas, coal, and most important of all, health, by the masses, should not be upset lightly on account of minor considerations.

Daylight saving was adopted in this country for the following reasons:

1. Because it proved a success in 12 European countries.
2. Because it would bring our time into uniformity with Europe, our exchanges being particularly interested in this.
3. Because it would save about one-quarter of the peoples' gas bills.
4. Because it would save about a million and a quarter tons of coal used in the manufacture of gas and electric current.
5. Because it would increase home gardening.
6. Because it would give added opportunity for healthful sports and recreation during summer afternoons.
7. Because it would relieve workers from the strain of the last hour's work in the heat of the afternoon, substituting an hour in the cooler morning.
8. Because it reduced the number of industrial accidents in factories and on the way home from work.

All the above-mentioned advantages, and many more, have been secured by the operation of this very simple plan. Every fair-minded citizen will agree with me that if this or any other legislation is to be attacked, it should be done openly and frankly, and that the scheme which was resorted to, of attaching a rider to the Agriculture Appropriation Bill, to repeal daylight saving, is certainly not American. If any interests attempt to take away what is considered a great economic and social blessing by the great mass of our citizenship, let it be threshed out in the open. The American Federation of Labor, local unions, the women's clubs, and chambers of commerce have favored and continue to endorse the Daylight Saving Act. We hope that this and other blessings which came to us as by-products of the terrible war may continue with us permanently.

(Signed) MARCUS M. MARKS, President National Daylight Saving Association, New York, New York, May 24, 1919.

### CHINESE BOYS WIN IN KITE FLYING CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Mich.—Two Chinese boys, Frank H. Toy and his cousin, Frank S. Toy, won prizes in Detroit's fourth annual kite tournament held under the city's recreation commission. More than 500 boys participated in the tournament at which city engineers acted as judges of altitude reached with the kites and the two youngsters from the Orient displayed unusual skill in sending their Chinese kites aloft.

"In China," said Frank H. Toy, when the prizes were awarded, "we can send a kite right up out of sight. They have kite fights over there. They put ground glass on the strings near the kite itself and then try to draw this across the string of the opponent's kite. If one man saws the string of another kite in two he wins the kite." Both the Toys have been in the United States for five years.

and he had shed the little he ever possessed in his oratorical jousts as a lawyer. He consequently "spoke" in the Chamber on every possible occasion—often with real talent, always with ability—and soon won an established reputation as an orator. He was also appointed a member of the commission charged with examining the Panama affair.

Less than a year later he was offered the portfolio of public works. Renowned up to this time for his subtlety, Mr. Barthou suddenly displayed a remarkable authority, supported by the large leather portfolio which Marianne generously presents to those who bravely take to steering the chariot of state, and which, be it said in passing, in the case of the Premier, is of morocco leather, but for his subordinates is of tougher material. Mr. Barthou spoke with much determination; he even tested his power on the strikers of Grasse, with the result that he was obliged to resign a few days before the fall of the entire Cabinet.

Veering Adhesions  
However, with Mr. Barthou's capacities, it is impossible to remain long in the background, and for years he held office in all the cabinets, perhaps rather indiscriminately. In 1896 he was Minister of the Interior in the Méline ministry, and pronounced himself as thoroughly Conservative. But he no doubt shares the view that it is only fools who never change their opinion—and as Mr. Barthou is far from being entitled to the classical cap with its jangling bells, he consequently succeeded in veering slowly but surely toward the Radicals and Republicans. The result was that when Mr. Sarrien formed his Cabinet in 1906, he included amongst his collaborators those two arch-enemies, Barthou and Clemenceau, whilst Briand accepted the portfolio of public instruction.

Thus the three leaders of the different factions of French politics consented to abolish personal feuds in their ardent desire to insure the welfare of the State. This resolution provoked much comment and uncharitable criticism, for at that period politicians were not accustomed to profess the "sacred union" spirit, which of late years has covered a multitude of sins.

### Socialist Opposition

During the war Mr. Barthou held office for a short time, but it was a difficult experience, and we had to struggle against the ill-will of the Socialists, who were opposed to him on account of his attitude in the Cail-laux affair. Nevertheless, being a personal friend of Mr. Poincaré, though it is not certain that he will succeed in this. In a recent article in the Revue de Paris, however, Mr. Barthou has published the electoral program which he intends to support at the coming elections. He declares himself to be a partisan of a reform of the constitutional laws of France, which would suppress certain abuses of the present régime. But he appears—and he is much criticized for this—only to recommend constitutional reforms which would be insufficient to meet the present state of affairs. Although he recognizes that the rôle of the Chamber and Senate is to control the acts of the government, and not themselves to govern, he refrains from drawing from this its logical conclusion, which is that all members of Parliament should be absolutely prohibited from becoming ministers. However, it would surely be rather surprising if he did.

### As a Writer

As a writer Mr. Barthou has written three great works: "Mirabeau," "Lamarine," and "Les Amours d'un Poète." The last named, which appeared a few weeks ago, provoked much discussion on account of the extremely precise details with which he has taken care to surround the principal figures in the book—Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, Juliette Drouet, and Mme. Victor Hugo. Certain persons declare that it was both unnecessary and indelicate to insist so strongly upon the very human side of great men; others, like Mr. Maurice Barrès, express the contrary opinion. In any case, "Les Amours d'un Poète" obtained a considerable success, which has been crowned by the reception of the author at the Académie Française.

Besides being a politician, Mr. Barthou is extremely fond of music; he even presided over the last International Congress of Music held in the spring of 1914. When not engaged in a political campaign, in writing a book, or in lecturing to the genteel audiences of the Annales—that popular worldly university, in which young

becomes a speaker  
In 1889 Mr. Louis Barthou, then a deputy, had no idea of imitating timidly of his colleagues who remained timidly in the background without daring to "speak up." Timidity had always been the least of his defects.

persons of the middle classes receive the last touch of intellectual varnish which will fit them for their débuts in society—Mr. Louis Barthou spends his time completing and augmenting his remarkable collections of medals and books.

## YPRES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Ypres.  
I have not seen so beautiful a face As thine.  
No city on this earth is quite like thee. A remnant of marred stone—no other trace  
Of beauty save a mass of graves. To stare  
A world thy remnant stands safe and secure,  
Ypres.  
A nation's love hath kept thee clean and pure.  
Ypres.  
Never once taken, never yielding to War's shock of greed and lust. Is there, indeed,  
A finer tribute? Is there more to do Than thou hast done to guard earth's sacred creed  
Of right?

Ypres, thy face became to me The face of a kind mother as I stood And looked upon thy broken walls.  
Each stone,  
Upturned, spoke clearly: "God is very good  
Forever!" I, a woman, quite alone Without a human guide or friend  
Could see  
Gleaming from shattered window panes the light  
Of justice,—England's right to truly free  
Earth's women and earth's children from the might  
Of evil's sway.

Ypres, no face like thine Hath ever seemed more marred and yet divine.  
Thou gavest all thy beauty, all thy grace  
To make on earth a fairer, purer place For men.

Ypres, mother of war's cities, waste and loge,  
To woman's honor, every broken stone Hath reared an altar.

Ypres, thou art to me The symbol of true woman's purity. In yielding not to lust, thou hast set free  
All men from lust and war and want and hate.  
Ypres, wondrous in beauty and yet desolate.

Ypres.  
Out of thy ruined walls there shall arise  
Respect for woman, earth's true paradise.  
The seven times thou hast withstood lust's greed  
Hav'st proved that selfless love is still earth's creed.

### COMMEMORATING THE PILGRIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cooperation of the federal government with the State of Massachusetts in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth is sought by Joseph Walsh, Representative from Massachusetts in a resolution introduced in the House.

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## THE FIRST CROSS-CONTINENT RAILS

From the Kansas City Star  
Fifty years ago yesterday the last link in the first railroad across the American continent was completed. The blows of the silver hammer on the golden spikes at Promontory Point, Utah, were clicked on telegraph wires to every important city in the United States.

Among the 600 or so persons who witnessed the impressive ceremony on the lonely Utah prairie was Charles E. Fogelstrom of Junction City, Kansas. Mr. Fogelstrom may, in fact, be the last survivor of that memorable group. He was one of the Union Pacific workers who helped to lay the last rails of the trans-continental line.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific construction crews were in a race, the former driving steadily westward, the latter breaking a way across desert and mountain range toward the east. A few weeks ahead of the meeting of the two lines it became known that they would forge the link at Promontory Point and word was sent broadcast. There was an intense interest in the event and delegations from New York and San Francisco hurried to the scene. Many, however, arrived too late and in all there were only about 600 people gathered at the meeting place on May 10.

"On the night of May 9 the two crews rested within a stone's throw of each other," relates Mr. Fogelstrom. "There was left about 100 feet of track to be laid." The Central Pacific employed many Chinese laborers, but the Union Pacific had only white men; our men had refused to work with the Chinese. It was a cosmopolitan gathering; there were Indians from the plains, a force of regular army soldiers from Ft. Douglas with a band, Mormons from Salt Lake; Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, the chief engineer of the Union Pacific, Vice-President T. C. Durant and other prominent officials of that line, together with Gov. Leland Stanford of California, the Governor of Nevada and the Governor of Utah, besides several hundred laborers of most every nationality. The Irish predominated among the Union Pacific's forces and the Chinese among the Central Pacific's.

"Arizona had given a spike of gold, iron and silver; Nevada a spike of silver, and California a golden spike. The connecting tie was of California laurel. A silver sledge was used to drive home the spikes. Governor Stanford, who was president of the Central Pacific, struck the first blow.

"When the spikes had been driven in and the lines definitely linked, two locomotives were run together until they just touched. The first trans-continental railroad was completed."

Mr. Fogelstrom was a blacksmith for the Union Pacific's construction crew. He returned to Kansas the year after the laying of the connecting rail, residing in Kansas City for a time. Later he went to Junction City, where he became a pioneer merchant and was Mayor from 1889 to 1895.

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## RIGHT TO VOTE BRINGS A DUTY

Woman Suffrage Leaders in the United States Point Out the Responsibilities Which Are Met Under Present Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The women of the United States are now prepared as never before to take part in the political life of the country, and they have no right to shun their responsibility. This was the opinion expressed by delegates to the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago.

"The war activities called every woman in the country from her merely private affairs to those of the Nation and no change will be so absolutely far-reaching in effect as that brought about by the arousing of what we may call the public consciousness of every woman to make the affairs of the Nation and the world her affairs," said Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the woman's bureau of the Democratic National Committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is perfectly natural that women in any community in the country who have been identified with the civic life of their communities, either as suffragists or workers along any department of social activity, should, when they receive the ballot, transfer their public interest to this practical method of influencing public opinion. This sort of woman will be at once appealed to by this very direct result of political action. This marks the end of the old indirect methods of trying to change conditions."

"The women whose interests have centered pretty closely around the hearthstone have felt through their clubs the call to public work of various sorts and when they can reinforce what they can do with the vote they are likely to respond."

"As to the realm of political activity in which women will undoubtedly specialize, I have never as a suffragist expected to invade the domains of exclusive interest to men, but in all questions of government and politics touched by the humanities women will bring that very practical interest and suggestions of solution which they have shown in club and civic life in the past two decades. All social questions affecting women and children, the protection of dependents and delinquents, food, and conservation will not be left to partisan or spoils politicians, but will be brought more to the front as great public questions affecting the welfare of the communities and country."

Commenting upon the wider sphere of activity that is being opened to women in political life, Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Denver, Colorado, who was vice-chairman of the Colorado Democratic State Central Committee from 1904 to 1908, and was elected a member of the Board of Election Commissioners in 1910, declared that in the new era that has come women must take a part in politics. They have no right to stay out, she said. The time has come, she continued, when women are ready as never before to take part in the political life of the Nation.

## RESTORATION OF CHURCHES IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Church Restoration Sunday was observed in New York churches yesterday in cooperation with the Inter-Church Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium. An appeal, endorsed by Dr. Henry van Dyke, vice-chairman of the committee, which has been sent far and wide, announces the organization's object to be "to cooperate with the local churches, each doing its share, in providing adequately for an efficient leadership caring for the widows and orphans, and rebuilding churches as sufficiently large congregations may be reorganized."

The appeal says there are men and women in France fitted to lead the work of restoration, but that they must be paid suitable salaries. It calls attention to the fact that France became a united Nation during the war and that practically all of the Protestant churches are united in this movement to restore the Protestant churches of the devastated regions of France and Belgium.

Special appeals were made for contributions to the \$1,200,000 fund which is being raised for this work.

## WRITERS OBSERVE WHITMAN CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—About 200 American writers celebrated Walt Whitman's centenary on Saturday by a visit to his birthplace at West Hills, New York, and to the schoolhouse at Woodbury, New York, where he taught. Anniversary exercises under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which arranged the pilgrimage, included the reading by Percy Mackaye from "Leaves of Grass," and an address by Dr. Richard Burton, who ranked Whitman among the five greatest American writers, the others being Hawthorne, Emerson, Mark Twain, and Edgar Allan Poe. Letters of appreciation of the poet were read from John Masefield and Arnold Bennett.

RUSSELLITE CONVENTION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Followers of Pastor Russell, including seven who were sentenced to 10 or 20 years terms in the Federal Prison in Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge that their writings and publications tended to ob-

struct recruiting and the operation of the draft, closed last night a four days' convention in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. O. A. Wise, vice-president of the International Bible Students Association, presided. The president, Joseph F. Rutherford, is at his home in California. Since the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the seven convictions, it has been thought that the Russellites might return to Brooklyn and renew their activities at the Bethel Home, their former headquarters. This, however, they say is not likely to happen for a few years. It was announced that 32 similar conventions would be held in various cities in the United States and Canada between now and the middle of summer.

## CUNARD LINE WAR LOSSES REPORTED

NEW YORK, New York—At the first meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., held since the war, Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., chairman of the board of directors, presiding for the tenth consecutive time over the board meeting, summarized the losses of the company in the war. He said:

"The Cunard Line has lost the Lusitania, Franconia, Laconia, Ivernia, Carpathia, Andania, Alauda, Ascania, Ausonia, Utrania, Veria, Caria, Thracia, Lycia, Peltria, Folia, Flavia, Aurlia, Valeria, Vandalia, Vinovia and Volodia, 229,444 tons in all, or 56 per cent of our pre-war tonnage."

"The Anchor Line has lost the Perugia, Caledonia, California, Camerona, Tuscania, Transylvania and Tiberia, 69,039 tons."

"The Commonwealth and Dominion Line has lost the Marene, Port Nicholson, Port Adelaide, Port Hardy, Port Campbell, Port Curtis and Port Kembla, 45,215 tons."

"The Brocklebank and Well Lines have lost the Assyria, Bengali, Camberwell, Iran, Istar, Malakand, Matheran, Maizar and Springwell, 55,155 tons."

"Thus in all we have lost 45 ships of 389,533 tons."

## CINCINNATI RECORD UNDER THE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Prohibition is a week old in this once wettest of cities. Already something has happened in the police court. The judges, the police and the newspaper men are looking forward to a restful summer. The average number of police court cases had been from 50 to 100 a day. On Monday, following the Saturday night celebration marking the advent of prohibition there were 98 cases, 34 of which were cases of disorderly conduct resulting from too much drinking. On Tuesday there were 52 cases—13 disorderly conduct cases resulting from drinking. On Wednesday—the day after the first thoroughly dry day—there were 17 cases—11 disorderly conduct cases. On Thursday there were 10 cases—1 disorderly conduct case and no "drunks." On Friday there were 16 cases—two disorderly conduct cases and one "drunk."

## CHURCHES ANNOUNCE BOY SCOUT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A proclamation by President Wilson recommending the observation of Boy Scout Week from Sunday, June 8, through Flag Day, June 14, was read in New York churches yesterday. The objects of the campaign are to recruit 1,000,000 associate members of the Boy Scout organization in America, to recognize nationally the Boy Scout movement and the achievements of the scouts during the war, and to interest citizens, churches, schools, and other organizations which have a point of contact with boy life, in the boys of the Nation.

## STATES MAY DECIDE GUN DISTRIBUTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Distribution of 4000 German cannon and 20,000 machine guns captured by the United States Army during the war would be left to the governors and legislatures of the states, under a plan approved on Saturday by the House Military Affairs Committee. Requests have been received for many times the number of guns available, and members of the committee decided it would be best to distribute the trophies among the states and let them decide to which communities they would be given.

## AIR SQUADRON ADDS TO ITS ITINERARY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The schedule of the squadron of six de Havilland aeroplanes which left Dallas, Texas, May 15, for Boston, has been extended to include exhibition flights at Chicago June 2-3; Milwaukee, June 4; La Crosse, Wisconsin, June 5; St. Paul, Minnesota, June 6-7; Madison, Wisconsin, June 8; Rockford, Illinois, June 9; South Bend, Indiana, June 10; Port Wayne, Indiana, June 11. The squadron is now at Indianapolis, having covered 1210 miles in 780 minutes flying time.

## FOOD PRODUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—That the American farmer undertake the maximum production of foodstuffs was urged by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., packers, of Chicago, who arrived in New York on Saturday after a two months' investigation of the food situation in Europe. Mr. Wilson paid tribute to the work of Herbert Hoover in getting food supplies to the needy.

## SENTIMENT AGAINST SINNOTT LAND BILL

Oil Interests Claim That Leasing Law Proposed Does Not Contain Proper Provisions Regarding the Royalty Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The mineral leasing bill, which has been introduced in the lower house of Congress by N. J. Sinnott, Representative from Oregon, is opposed by many Wyoming petroleum producers, and by virtually all Wyoming claimants to oil areas located under the present placer mining law—that of 1870-72—on several grounds, chief of which are that it does not provide the maximum of royalty to be derived from petroleum lands developed under leases, that it does not give the states a sufficient share of the revenue derived from leased lands, and that it contains no provision for the patenting to the claimants of lands located and in a measure developed under the placer claim law.

That a maximum royalty of not to exceed 25 per cent should be provided by statute, in order to encourage the development of oil lands under prospectors' permits, appears to be the universal conviction of Wyoming oil men, who are unalterably opposed, it appears, to the provision of the Sinnott bill leaving to the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior the maximum royalty which may be required. The minimum royalty provided in the Sinnott bill, which is one-eighth of the oil or gas produced on leased areas, is considered excessive by Wyoming oil men, who contend that a minimum so high will go far toward discouraging development of the State's petroleum resources. One-eighth, however, corresponds to the minimum royalty required of lessees of oil lands owned by the State of Wyoming and there is no dearth of applicants for state leases.

The absence from the Sinnott bill of a "relief" provision whereunder claimants to oil areas located under the placer law might secure patents to their holdings, or a considerable portion of them, is an omission to remedy which the full influence of the Wyoming locators, who claim lands valued at many millions of dollars, will be exerted. The situation approaching chaos under the now existing petroleum legislation is preferable, in the opinion of a large number of Wyoming oil men, to the enactment of a leasing law which would deprive claimants under the placer law of an opportunity to obtain patent to oil lands on which large sums have been spent in development on the assumption that patents eventually would issue.

The Sinnott bill provides that one-third of the revenue derived from oil leases shall be paid to the states in which the land leased lies. It is contended here that the states should receive one-half of the income. The bill also provides that one-third of the revenue derived from oil leases shall be paid to the states in which the land leased lies. It is contended here that the states should receive one-half of the income.

## Oil Royalty Rights Enrich Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MANVILLE, Wyoming—Residents of this little prairie town, who prior to a few months ago had not dreamed of such prosperity, during the last few weeks have received more than \$50,000 for petroleum royalty rights attaching to lands in the new Lance Creek field, 20 miles to the north. Cowboys, small storekeepers, school teachers and others have received from \$5000 to \$50,000 each for royalty rights. Seven women, one of whom received \$45,000, are included among the fortunate holders of land in the new field.

## PEOPLES BANKS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A committee of merchants and bankers known through the country has been appointed by the New York City Club to urge upon Congress the passage of legislation providing for the nationwide establishment of peoples banks, following the Massachusetts Credit Union plan, these banks to cover the temporary or current needs of farmers and of city laboring men.

## COLUMBIA COMMENCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University began its one hundred and sixty-fifth commencement exercises yesterday with a baccalaureate service in the university gymnasium. Today will be devoted to class day exercises. A tree will be planted in memory of those who gave their lives in the war.

There will be a baseball game between Columbia and Syracuse. Frederick P. Keppel, formerly dean of Columbia College, will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration tomorrow on "The War as a Practical Test of American Scholarship." An all day debate on the League of Nations covenant is scheduled for Thursday, the speakers to include Senator Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, and others. Commencement day exercises will include addresses by Edward P. Mitchell, editor of The Sun; George Arliss, Gen. Enoch H. Crowder and Viscount Ishii, Ambassador from Japan.

## TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

Brigadier-General Atterbury Tells of Great Work of the United States Organization in France

NEW YORK, New York—Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who served as director-general of transportation of the A. E. F. in France, described Saturday the achievements of the United States transportation service abroad. He arrived on the steamship Rotterdam which docked on Brest.

One of the greatest achievements, he declared, was the carrying of locomotives, complete and ready to place on the tracks, to France. Other feats were the building of mammoth docks, dredging harbors and laying hundreds of miles of track, necessary before the multitude of troops and the vast supplies from the United States could be handled.

General Atterbury will go to Philadelphia and resume his position with the Pennsylvania railroad after he has taken a vacation.

In France for nearly two years, he commanded 1810 officers and 46,000 men at the time he left Brest. When the armistice was signed, he said 132,352,000 square feet of covered stores and 6,000,000 square feet of open stores had been created, all at Gievres. General Atterbury received the Legion of Honor from France, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath by England, and his own country awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal.

## PROHIBITION LAW OF NEVADA SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CARSON CITY, Nevada—The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has upheld the constitutionality of the initiative prohibition act. The liquor interests and other opponents of the prohibition act attacked the constitutionality of the act through habeas corpus proceedings in an effort to free a violator of its provisions, contending that the initiative section of the state Constitution was invalid in not having been entered in full in the journals of the legislative Houses, which, if sustained by the court, would also have invalidated the woman suffrage amendment to the state Constitution.

The court held that, while the initiative constitutional amendment was not set forth in its entirety, it was sufficiently identified by entry in the journals to be a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Constitution. The court also held other provisions of the initiative act to be constitutional and remanded the prisoner to custody for trial.

## WAR BOAT FLOTILLA ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An anti-submarine flotilla is being assembled by the United States Navy for a cruise up the Mississippi River. The flotilla consists of the U. S. N. submarine K-3, the destroyer Isabel, three submarine chasers, and two navy hydroplanes. All the ships have seen war service and comprise a unit of attack such as used in anti-submarine operations. They are completely armed and equipped. The ships of the main part of the fleet are to be coaled in Memphis, then proceed to Cairo, Illinois, to meet the scout boat submarine chaser No. 3, and then to St. Louis. The flotilla will remain on the Mississippi and its tributaries for some time. The voyage is expected to arouse middle west interest in the navy and stimulate recruitment.

## KOREAN MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Syngman Rhee Outlines Aims of Revolutionists and Indicts Policy of Japan on Asiatic Mainland—Alleges Bad Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Syngman Rhee, who calls himself President of the Republic of Korea and who represents in the United States the movement to throw off Japanese domination in Korea, has issued a statement in which he outlines the aims of the revolutionists and indicts the policy of Japan on the Asiatic mainland. So far none of the great powers has taken official cognizance of the Korean movement for independence.

"The passive revolution broke out all over the peninsula on the 1st of last March," the statement says. "Six weeks later representatives of 13 provinces of Korea met in Seoul, the capital, and on April 23 some hundreds of thousands of leaflets were distributed throughout the Republic setting forth the aims of the President and the members of his Cabinet."

"The Constitution of the newly-born Republic provides for a government similar in form to that of the United States. It provides for legislative, executive, and judicial departments. The following is an abridgment, but shows its main provisions:

"The government to be conducted by and for the people and to be organized after the plan of the United States. "Specific provision is made in the constitution for universal franchise; free compulsory education by the state; religious freedom; free commerce with all countries; free speech, and a free press."

"The destruction of Korean independence was brought about by the Japanese when the Korean Government allowed the Japanese troops to land in Korea to fight against the Russians in Manchuria in 1904. This was permitted by a treaty under the terms of which the Japanese agreed to regard the independence and integrity of the peninsula kingdom. "After the termination of the Japanese-Russian war, the former, instead of keeping their promise to evacuate, seized the reins of government and the person of the Emperor—they had specifically agreed to safeguard the royal family, and have ever since treated the Koreans as a subjugated race."

"In order to give their usurpation of power and seizure of territory some color of right, treaties were necessary. Japan obtained these by fraud, bribery, and force."

"Her rule, comparatively mild in

the beginning, has grown rapidly and horribly worse. Her deed, of today show that absolute extinction of the Koreans is her goal. Improvements in Korea have been dictated by a mind and a conscience exquisitely responsive to the faintest touch of self-interest."

## AIRMEN AND INDIAN TROOPS AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The ninety-fourth aero pursuit squadron, formerly commanded by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, and said to have more aces than any other fighting unit, reached this port Saturday on the transport Pueblo. Among them were about 150 Indians who had been successful in preventing the Huns from getting information concerning allied movements through "listening in" on the telephone by the simple expedient of talking in their native tongue, which was quite unknown to the enemy.

## Demobilization Rapid

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twenty-five combatant and seven skeletonized divisions will have been returned home when the movement of the eighty-first and ninety-first divisions, now in progress, has been completed. In announcing this the War Department said the expeditionary forces now are practically reduced to the seven regular divisions, four of which have been released for early return. Demobilization of the army, it was announced, has returned 2,278,299 officers and men to civil life.

## RED CROSS REPORT ON KOLTCHAK CAMPAIGN

SEATTLE, Washington—Admiral Koltchak's Government will take Moscow by August, according to Maj. George M. Simmons, special commissioner of the American Red Cross, who arrived on Saturday from Russia via Vancouver. The people of Siberia and Eastern Russia, he asserted, were solidly behind the Koltchak Government in its fight against bolshevism.

He told of murders of Siberians by Bolsheviks for trivial reasons, some of the victims dying because they lived in brick houses, others because they owned their shops and stores, one because he was policeman once, others because they were teachers. Many priests have been killed, he declared, and the churches turned into theaters. The American Red Cross organization extends from the Pacific over 4000 miles west to well past the Ural Mountains.

## FALL IS FORECAST IN PRICE OF BEEF

Chicago Packers Announce That Within Few Days Reduction Will Come as Result of More Feed and Lessening of Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The price of beef probably will be lower within the next few days, according to a statement issued here on Saturday by the bureau of public relations of the American Meat Packers Association. The weekly review of trade issued by Armour & Co. states that lower market prices for both cattle and hogs are anticipated. The statement issued by the packers' association is as follows: "Despite the fact that beef is cheaper than poultry, pork and mutton, it probably will decline further within the next few days. There are several reasons for this. "Cheaper grain and grass for cattle, which hitherto have not been plentiful, are now moving to market. Exports of beef from the United States have practically ceased. The government has stopped buying. "It may take a few days for the lower price of beef to reach the consumer. The reason is obvious. It lies in the fact that appreciable time elapses between the arrival of cheaper steers at markets and the appearance of beef from those steers on the consumers' tables. The retailer cannot lower his price until he replenishes his stock of beef at the reduced figures expected."

"But from all indications it seems fairly certain that, although the depletion of European herds and the unprecedented demands will hold meat prices above normal, nevertheless a decrease in the wholesale and subsequently in the retail price of beef is immediately at hand."

Armour & Company's review of the weekly trade conditions is in part as follows: "Spring trade in provisions, which is just opening, shows more life and activity than for some time past. There is heavy trade from England and consignments to the Continent are moving freely with improved transportation in railroads, highways and other distributing facilities, especially in France. Financial arrangements are being made with European countries to insure food supply for their needs."

"The spring hog run has started, which has resulted in a decline of from 50 cents to \$1, according to grade. Liberal receipts are expected to continue, with lower markets. "The cattle markets are appreciably lower and further declines are anticipated."

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## MEMORANDUM ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST

British Trade Unions Charge the Government With Negligence in Not Controlling Foodstuffs Until It Was Too Late

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent

LONDON, England.—In my last article on the trade union memorandum, I dwelt upon that phase of the memorandum which deals with the control of industry and endeavored to indicate the forces which were challenging the whole structure upon which modern industry has been built. It will be remembered that in a previous article the opinion was expressed that the mineowners had not come through the ordeal of the Coal Commission inquiry with any considerable credit to themselves, but I fully anticipated that, when the conference resumed its task and the question of nationalization was thoroughly investigated, the employers would submit a case which would prove that the problem was not so simple as appeared on the surface.

It was also rumored that the mineowners were preparing a scheme for the reorganization of the industry on cooperative lines in which the masters and men would work together, the men to have joint control in the management and direction in the general policy to be pursued. It is now reported that the draft proposals for joint control drawn up by the executive council of the Mining Association of Great Britain, and discussed by them in the middle of February and submitted to the coalowners for their opinions thereon, have failed to obtain anything approaching general approval. Neither has it been found possible to get the coalowners to agree among themselves to any other scheme or set of proposals in this connection. This means that the Mining Association as an organization will be unable to submit a practical proposal for the consideration of the commission.

To return to the memorandum. In calling attention to the circumstance that high prices and profiteering are responsible for the more immediate and special causes of industrial unrest, the trade union representatives direct attention to the dividends paid by a number of firms engaged in various enterprises, who, on the whole, have prospered exceedingly because of the war.

### Brewers' High Dividends

Included is a list of brewers which, despite the fact that the consumption of intoxicants has been greatly reduced, have managed to eke out a tolerable existence on dividends ranging from 14 per cent to 26 per cent. The latter figure being that paid to the shareholders of a company who were apparently satisfied with a modest 16 per cent in 1916 and 1917. Shipping, food, boots, textiles, engineering, are included in the indictment as having taken advantage of the necessities of the people.

The report proceeds to indicate the policy which has been adopted by a number of huge industrial combinations for concealing the true state of affairs, and quotes the case of a firm, as an example, who had declared a dividend of 27 1/2 per cent for several years; then, by issuing bonus shares, to their shareholders, although the total amount received was the same as before, the dividend declared is given as 11 per cent. This practice has been increasing for some time past, but has been accentuated during the war period, until it has become almost the recognized custom among the more prosperous and successful undertakings.

Money that has accumulated as reserve funds has been distributed either free or below the market value to the shareholders, and then begins to earn dividends at the same rate as the ordinary shares.

Another practice is to place huge sums of money to the reserve funds. In many cases the figure has been increased by three times that of the pre-war basis, and in one case the amount has been multiplied nearly nine times.

### Huge Fortunes Made

The memorandum charges the government with negligence in not taking over the control of foodstuffs until it was too late to deal effectively with the rising prices, which were neither unavoidable nor due to natural causes, and only after huge fortunes had been made.

The fact that rising prices were never accompanied by an increase in wages until the workers pressed forward their demands with the threat of a strike, and the strong resistance invariably shown by the employers who appeared to fail to recognize that any increase in the cost of living, without commensurate increase in wages, lowered the standard of living of the workers, who, in many industries, were already on a level endangering their physical efficiency, is put forward as an important factor of immediate unrest.

What is described in the memorandum as "the eagerness of the government to sell the national property," and its expressed determination, through the mouthpiece of the Minister of Labor, to compete in no way with private interests in the task of production, has been dealt with in these columns nearly two months ago. The worst anticipations then feared have only too truly been realized. The sale of the national factories, ships, and shipyards have not only increased resentment in people, but have also contributed to the problem of unemployment. For the production of commodities urgently required, the government looked to the private trader, who, in the majority of instances, is undecided in consequence first of the uncertainty of the labor situation, and secondly because of the high cost of raw materials. Time, the employer believes, will decide both factors. He

will learn whether his fears regarding Labor will materialize, and in the meantime the cost of raw material will fall.

### Unemployed Army Growing

Meanwhile, the unemployed army is growing, both in numbers and in voice. And it is a voice that will insist on being heard: It is the same voice, hungering perhaps, that has been responsible for the abandonment, by hitherto sensible and rational beings, of sane constitutional government and the adoption of the system of government that has brought so much ruin to millions of Europe's best citizens. Speaking to a number of influential trade union and Labor leaders recently, the general opinion that prevailed was that the British workman would not emulate the continental workers by acts of violence, robbery, and general ruthlessness, but there was certainly a growing feeling for industrial activity, and a considerable expression of contempt for parliamentary action.

One of the party, a Labor M.P., told how an active, energetic and intelligent member of the same trade union as himself, disgusted at the sight of members loitering about the lounge of the House of Commons, relieved himself by saying, "The more I see of this place the more convinced I am that we (the workers) can look forward to nothing coming out of it that will relieve the dull, dreadful monotony of our everyday lives."

This feeling, it was maintained, was gaining ground. It was to be heard everywhere. Still, they were convinced that, although great changes must inevitably take place and at an unprecedented rate, the British workman, owing to his temperament and training, would accomplish these changes in the same quiet, dogged, and unostentatious manner that characterized his conduct in the most periculous and hazardous undertakings in the war with the Central Powers.

By nature optimistic, there was, nevertheless, a note of apprehension in the conversation of the little group, due in the main to the rising tide of unemployment, which they sorely complained the government might have foreseen and avoided by retaining the national factories and utilizing those which it was possible to convert from the production of war material to the manufacture of useful domestic and general commercial work.

A welcome and pleasing feature of the memorandum is the points of similarity in regard to questions of wages and earnings, hours of labor, housing, and recognition of trade unions, with that of the official report signed by Sir Thomas Munro. With just a little alteration here and there, a give and take on small minor points, the clauses dealing with these important items in both sets of recommendations would cause no great difficulty in adjustment.

The final section is devoted to directing the attention of both employers and the government to immediate intervention and inquiry when a grievance is reported, and it states that it is, unfortunately, a fact that it was more difficult to obtain redress for grievances where men during the war period, through patriotic motives remained at work, than if they had come out on strike or threatened drastic action.

As a remedy for industrial unrest, the trade union representatives point out that the question involves an analysis of the system upon which industry is now based, and expresses the opinion that the system of private ownership has broken down, and that it is necessary "to find in substitution for the motive of private gain, some other motive which will serve better as the foundation of a democratic system."

## I. W. W. AGITATOR IN SPOKANE ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—It is proving to be a difficult matter for the I. W. W. to pursue in even tenor its unstable ways in and about Spokane, owing to the persistent activities of the local police force and the existence of a city ordinance defining active membership in the order as criminal syndicalism, subject to fine and imprisonment. Michael Fitzwilliams, alias C. Gibson, alias Miss Margaret Williams (a pseudonym under which he received mail), a traveling organizer for the I. W. W., arrived from an extended canvass of northwestern localities, had been in the city but a few hours when he was arrested.

With literature that was seized at the time of the arrest of Fitzwilliams were several hundred copies of "One Big Union," an I. W. W. magazine, a shipment of I. W. W. song books, and a 100-pound package of ballots intended for use in the northwest in the election of a general secretary-treasurer of the Lumber-Workers Union. In the police court, Fitzwilliams was convicted under the city ordinance and awarded a 30-day jail sentence and a fine of \$100. Testimony indicated that he is an enemy alien and subject to deportation.

### ITALIAN STRIKERS RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The striking workmen in Biella, in the Province of Piedmont, have returned to work on learning from the appearance of agitators of a Bolshevik character, which, however, passed off without incident, that an anarchistic minority was endeavoring to take advantage of the general strike.

### STOCK FEED CONSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A large amount of barley that has formerly been used by brewers in making intoxicating liquors will be available for stock feed and is an excellent grain for this purpose, according to a bulletin sent out by Armour & Co.

## LABOR COUNCIL FOR PROHIBITION

Seattle's Central Organization Unanimously Favors War-Time Dry Legislation and Will Fight Against Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—By a unanimous vote of 150 delegates and with no opposition, the Seattle Central Labor Council has gone on record in favor of nation-wide prohibition and as instructing its delegates to the coming national convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and work for the adoption of a resolution opposing repeal of the War-Time Prohibition Act, and urging organized Labor in all its branches to demand and enforce enforcement of that law.

The council's action deplores the act of President Wilson in recommending repeal of the war-time prohibition law, and takes sharp issue with Samuel Gompers, who recently declared opposition to prohibition legislation. The resolution declares that four years of experience has convinced workers of the State that prohibition has raised the standards of living, given workers added fighting power in the struggle with the employer for the full product of his toil, and has cleared the brain of the worker to grapple with the problems that confronted him.

The resolution was favored by a committee of prominent unionists representing all trades, conservatives and radicals, and was favorably recommended to the council by both factions. James A. Duncan, the council's secretary, is the delegate-elect. He led the dry faction in the old days when prohibition was a live issue in the Labor movement.

Reports from headquarters here of the California Wine and Grape Growers Association, in reference to signatures for the referendum petition, are to the effect that many signatures have been obtained and a large number of canvassers are at work. John F. Murphy, former county prosecutor, who is counsel for the association, said that he was expected to secure the legal number of names, although the work is being done only in the cities.

## PARIS HAS NEW LABOR EXCHANGE

Program Includes a National Organization of Production With Central Council

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A new "Bourse Nationale du Travail," National Labor Exchange, has just been founded under the auspices of the General Union of Reformist Syndicates, by the National Federation of Workmen, who express themselves as follows: "Disgusted by the actions of those who, possessed of no professional interest, have organized political strikes during the darkest and most tragic hours, and who went to Berné to sit at the same table with our enemy, whose hands Mr. Samuel Gompers expressed it, 'are still red with innocent blood.'"

### Appeals to Workmen Generally

"Repelling energetically all contracts with the yellow or disguised syndicates, always subjected to the employer's influence, and in face of the systematic obstruction met with by the partisans of reformist methods in the syndicates dominated by the revolutionaries, the Federal Council declares the program of its social action, and addresses this appeal to workmen of all parties.

"For the 'struggle of classes' erected as a permanent system, we substitute the organization of classes and professions for their evolution toward social justice. If a strike is an extreme measure, nevertheless, there must be no hesitation in having recourse to it after making sure that it does not hide any political end, and after having exhausted all means of conciliation and arbitration, for a just cause. Do not let us be a docile flock which allows itself to be used by professional agitators of all shades.

### The Exchange's Program

"Our program comprises: 'The creation of a national organization of production, representing parallel regional syndicates, regulators of economic life and of the labor market, with mixed commissions and a central council in Paris.

"The establishment of collective labor contracts of conciliation and arbitration committees and factory councils.

"The adoption of a new method of work, based on the transformation of industrial and agricultural machinery and the development of technical instruction, having as a consequence the application of the English week and the eight-hour day, with the fixing of a minimum salary corresponding with the cost of living.

"The regulation of the work of women, foreign and colonial; apprenticeship with civic instruction appropriate technical and practical; protection of maternity in the working classes, and of those injured in the war; the extension of the syndical right; the institution of a permanent mixed international commission of labor legislation; social insurance for old age, etc."

Victor Langlois, a metallurgist, is the secretary of the National Federation.

### RIGHT TO STRIKE OF POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Labor leaders are protesting against the resolution adopted by the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association asking that strikes of police

and firemen be made a criminal offense by the Dominion Government. They contend that with the present social unrest in all parts of Canada the stand taken by the association is most untimely and not conducive to cooperation between employer and employees.

## FUNDS SOUGHT FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An appropriation of \$4,700,000 is asked by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, for the maintenance of the United States Employment Service along lines advocated at the conference of federal and state representatives in Washington. This money would be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Congress acts favorably. The plan is to maintain 475 employment offices for the placement of civilian workers and for special service in placing soldiers and sailors. Of 65,000 persons being placed weekly now by the service, 15,000 are soldiers and sailors. Since March 22, the service has been operating on funds given by individuals, states, municipalities, and welfare organizations. These funds will be sufficient until June 30.

## JAPANESE LABOR LEADER IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Banji Susuki, president of the Japanese Federation of Labor, arrived at this port on the Rotterdam, Saturday, on his way to attend Labor meetings in Atlantic City.

Mr. Susuki, who came from France, where he had been attending the Peace Conference, declared that no such war as that just ended should ever occur again, and added that:

"If workers will unite, the fundamentals of peace will be established. Peace will reign the world over now that the great Peace Conference has been held. The Japanese Premier is favorable to Labor, and so far there have been no signs of bolshevism in our country. A united movement of organized Labor will save the world from bolshevism."

## WAR EDUCATION LEADERS CHANGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

General March, chief of staff, announced on Saturday that Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew, General Pershing's chief of staff, had been assigned to head the new General Staff College which is to absorb the Army War College. The war plans section of the general staff, an early outgrowth of the war, is to be continued as a subdivision with Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan in charge, replacing Brig.-Gen. Lytle Brown.

Announcement also was made of the detail of Col. Robert M. Danford, to be commandant of cadets at West Point. He will relieve Col. Jens Bugge, who will return to the retired list.

### LARGER AIRCRAFT PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Commander Read's trans-Atlantic flight in the NC-1 demonstrates that aerial navigation has developed to a point where it commands recognition as a coming means of general transport over both sea and land," according to a statement by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, which announces that already larger and more powerful flying craft are under construction.

## VOTING LIGHT ON MOONEY QUESTION

Ballots Sent in, Says Chicago Headquarters, Are Running Strongly for a General Strike Beginning on the 4th of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Many union men are paying no attention to a referendum calling for a five days' general strike beginning July 4 to force a new trial for Thomas Mooney, according to Anton Johannsen, who has charge of the Mooney headquarters here.

Mr. Johannsen estimated that the returns will amount to from 150,000 to 200,000 out of 1,500,000 ballots sent out from the Chicago headquarters.

Many ballots have been returned and these are running strongly for a general strike. Mr. Johannsen stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Ballots were sent to every available address of local unions. Mr. Johannsen said. The number of unions receiving ballots, he estimated, was around 25,000. These were sent on to the local unions of the American Federation of Labor, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the railroad brotherhoods. No attention was paid to the I. W. W."

### Attitude of Different Trades

The miners who were ordered by their international officers not to vote on the Mooney strike are almost unanimous for it, according to Mr. Johannsen. The metal trades workers are running about 12 to 1 for it and the building trades vote is almost a tie. All ballots are expected to be in June 7.

The lack of interest shown in the Mooney vote, Mr. Johannsen attributes to the fact that the average union man is only vitally interested in the things close at home.

The matter of the Mooney strike, Mr. Johannsen said, is expected to come up at the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City on June 9. There is no assurance if the vote carries that there will be a general strike. Mr. Johannsen stated. But it is reasonable to assume he said, that the local unions which voted for a strike are in earnest.

What would happen if the vote is in favor of a general strike and the international officers oppose it, Mr. Johannsen said he could not state. The usual course, he said, is to get the sanction of the international officers. In case a local union strikes without the sanction of the international office, it is denied financial support.

The unions, he said, however, have the right to strike and in this case, they can strike for five days without asking the financial support of the international offices.

### Canadian Influence

The general strike in Canada will have considerable influence in the United States, Mr. Johannsen said, as it will give hope to the unions here that a general strike can be successfully used as a weapon to force the demands for new trial for Mooney. Mr. Johannsen was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor whether there is not a certain element that wants a general strike not particularly for the purpose of freeing Mooney, but to advance their own radical ideas. Mr. Johannsen replied that this was no doubt true. He

said it was evident that such an element would throw its influence in the direction of a general strike, but the Mooney leaders did not have such a view and could not help it if the radical element voted that way.

## MOVE TO PUT HAMS INTO "PACKAGE" LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a result of the resolution adopted by the conference of weights and measures officials recently held in this city, Thomas P. Gore, United States Senator from Oklahoma, has introduced a bill in the Senate "to amend the pure food law, approved March 3, 1913, so as to include wrapped meats enclosed in paper or other materials as prepared by manufacturers thereof for sale."

This is intended to bring wrapped ham and bacon, now excluded, into the same category and subject to the same regulations as other "package" foods which are compelled by law to print the net contents on the outside of the package. Hitherto, the packers have succeeded in defeating attempts to bring wrapped meats under this ruling and consumers have had to pay for paper and burlap at the same price as for the meat itself.

### Government Asks Bids for Meat

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Steps by the War Department looking to the disposition in this country of part of the enormous surplus stock of canned and cured meat held by it were taken recently in the mailing of invitations for bids to 1200 of the larger state and municipal hospitals, asylums and charitable and penal institutions. Invitations also were sent to officials of the Salvation Army, the Purchasing Board of New York City, and the New York State Hospital Board. The canned meat is stored in ten great warehouses in eastern and midwestern cities.

## STATE AERONAUTIC SCHOOLS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—A liberal program of development of aeronautics, including establishment of engineering schools in every state along the lines of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to do for aviation what the latter have done for agriculture, is urged upon the United States Congress in resolutions adopted by the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress here. The resolutions support the Smith-Howard Bill, which proposes engineering stations.

Capt. Mansell James flew to Boston, Massachusetts, in a Sopwith "Camel" machine, making the 350 miles in 205 minutes. Frank Stanton, of Princeton University flying school, flew from the Atlantic City air port to Norwich, Connecticut, in 4 hours and 10 minutes.

### REVENUE SERVICE VACANCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Attention is invited by the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district to the special examination announced by the Civil Service Commission for examination, estate tax division, Internal Revenue Bureau, for filling 20 or more vacancies in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, District of Columbia. Men and women who are qualified will be admitted to the examination. Eligibles will be divided into three grades with compensation ranging from \$1800 to \$3000 per annum, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee.

## OPPORTUNITY TO GET BRITISH TRADE

Immediate Action on Part of United States Merchants Is Urged by American, Home From Year's Stay in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Now is the time for United States manufacturers who would find markets for their goods in England to investigate trade conditions and make their plans, according to James Keeley, a former Chicago newspaper editor, who has just returned from nearly a year's stay in England, reporting that British business men have told him that there is a big future for American trade in England. He reminds United States merchants, however, that the necessities of life must take the place of less essential things for the time being.

"That the English market has not been more profitable to the American manufacturer," says Mr. Keeley, "is because, partly at least, we have had too little consideration for the settled business conventions of the older nation, that we have not thought it worth while to adapt our methods to their standards and that we have tried to force American goods on that market by purely American methods."

"But while the door of opportunity stands open he who would enter must realize and do certain essential things to win the British market. Availability and obvious merit of goods are not sufficient. The necessities of life must take the place of less essential things for the time being and the manufacturer who does not recognize this fact will throw his money away."

"No American firm, in my opinion, should ever attempt to sell its trademarked goods in Great Britain with an American sales staff imported for the purpose. Direct, if you will, behind the scenes the sales and advertising methods, but send English men and women out to sell your goods."

"Above everything else, it is necessary that the advertised article should live up to the advertisement. There is no country in the world where it is so essential not to overstate your case as in Great Britain."

## RABBIS SPEAK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That pro-German agents are at work preaching bolshevism and illegitimate Labor doctrines in the United States was stated by Rabbi Joseph Silverman in Temple Emanuel on Saturday. He added that the counter-proposals of the enemy to the allied terms of peace were insults to the United States and to the Allies, and that the war should be carried on, not only economically, but diplomatically also, until the full victory is won. He said that many who were secretly pro-German before the United States entered the war were now aiding the enemy openly. He declared further that men in Congress opposing the League of Nations were a menace to the peace of the world and were making presidential capital out of the peace issue, irrespective of the consequences.

Rabbi Schulmann, in Temple Beth El, declared that "Judaism as a religion cannot tolerate the spirit of bolshevism," and added that "as there is no room in America for double national allegiance, so can there be no room in it for an international bolshevism."

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**June Special Events**  
in Linens—White Goods—Embroideries  
—Cottons—Blankets—Undermuslins—  
Lingerie and Silk Blouses

June is the month of important Special Sales Events in all White Goods Sections. Opportunities for securing choice merchandise in wearing apparel and household articles at favorable prices are probably the best since before the war. June brides and graduates will be especially interested in the lovely undermuslins, and those buying wedding gifts will appreciate the remarkable qualities and values in Linens, Cottons and Blankets.

Jordan Marsh Company



## METHODS ADOPTED IN HUMBERT TRIAL

Prosecution Was Desirous of  
Finding Out What Each of  
Accused Knew About Origin  
of Swiss Funds From Agent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The third court-martial, which tried the cases of Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches, and Ladoux, had its own way of getting at the truth, and no doubt was felt that it would discover it entirely before the end and be in a position, after acute analysis of the statements made, to pass a just and proper verdict. But the unimpassioned spectator of the proceedings could not see that any chain of logic was being forged, for what with the statements, the examinations and cross-examinations of the witnesses, and their confrontations and examinations of each other, over and over again, the same ground being frequently traversed, but in a different way, the sum total of the testimony seemed to be a jumbled-up mass, and the confusion appeared to thicken every day.

But there were two points to be set against such a possibly cynical view, and the first was that the prosecution was above all desirous of finding out exactly what each of the accused knew, or suspected, about the origin of the funds that came from Switzerland to Paris through the German agent, Schoeller, as he was known to be, and what each of them knew or thought he knew that the others knew. These supreme points could hardly ever be properly discovered by plain straightforward examinations, but by continually recurring cross-examinations and confrontations a very definite impression could be formed. And again by this system an exact general impression of the guilt or innocence of all the parties could be obtained, as perhaps in no other way. The psychological element seemed to count for more in the conduct of this big case, than almost any other of recent times that could be recalled.

### Humbert a Considerable Character

It was a great show in its way. Humbert is a considerable character, and so is Lenoir, of another kind. Ladoux somewhat improved himself in the critical eye of the public. And the lawyers, feeling evidently that they were engaged in one of the great enterprises of their career, made the most of it, and were not unsuspecting of playing to the gallery. Maitre Moro Gaffier, Senator Humbert's advocate, a very keen counsel, worked the emotional and melodramatic side rather fully, and constantly proclaimed the shocking injustice done to his client in breathing a whisper against his noble patriotism. He had sublime confidence that all would come right in the end. Humbert, heavy of feature, endeavored to look lamblike and long-suffering when these kind things were being said.

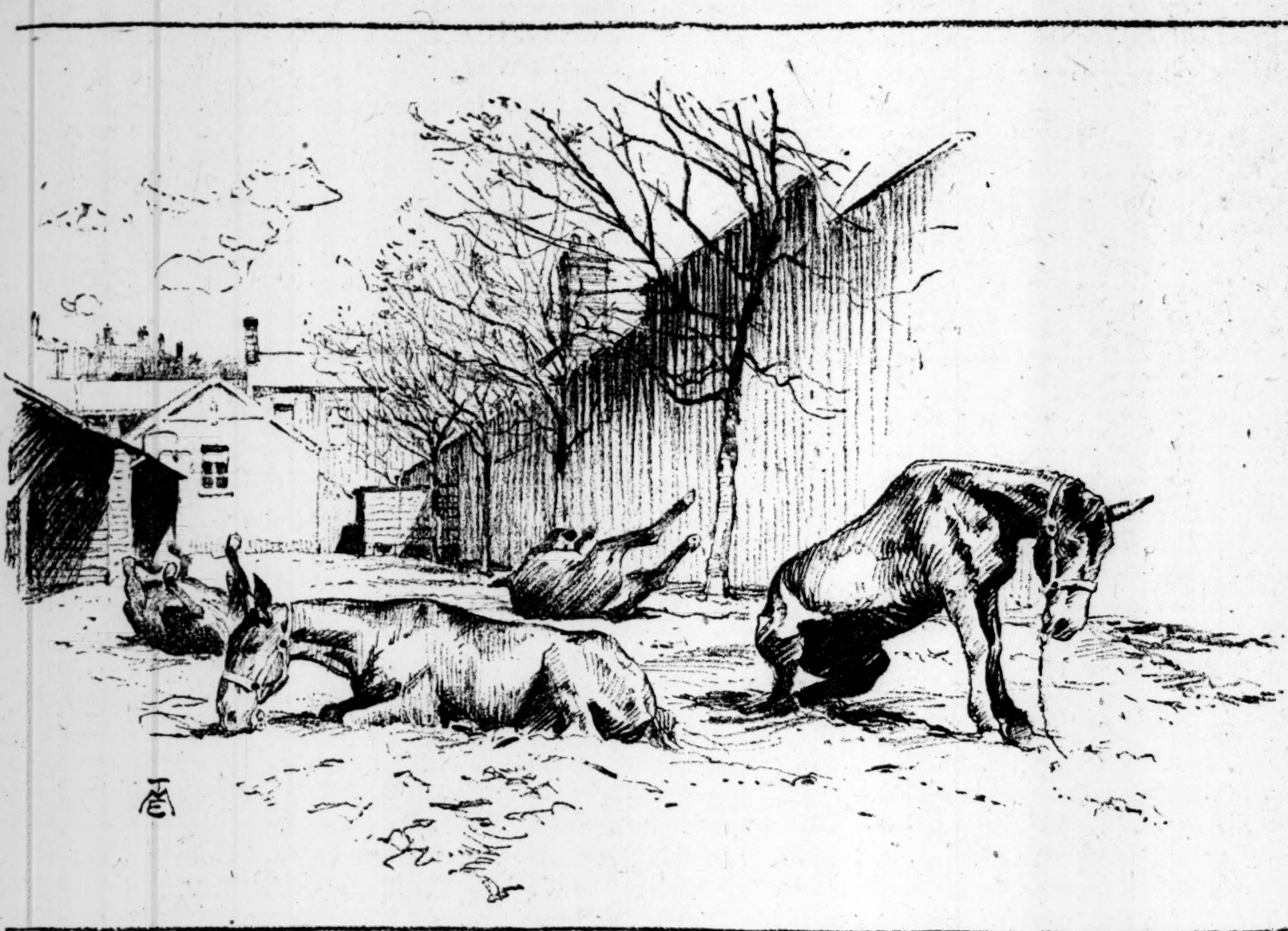
Captain Mornet, the prosecuting lawyer, who was always ready and willing for a sharp encounter with Maitre Moro Gaffier, was at times a somewhat wild-looking fellow for a renowned counsel, and his favorite pose was to threaten tremendously. The court, and especially the accused and their advisers were always given to understand that, looked up in his bosom was the real truth, every particle of which was known to him, and that in due course he would reveal it with terrible results to all concerned. "Yes, yes, we shall see—wait a little—ha! ha!"—that was his attitude. But observers said that only the trial could show whether Captain Mornet knew quite as much as he pretended. Certainly, the opposing counsel did not seem to care what he knew!

### Half a Million Each

But in the detached and wandering way in which the case is being conducted, some important crumbs of evidence were from time to time produced. It has been stated that both Lenoir and Desouches had 500,000 francs each as their commission in the Schoeller deal with the Journal, while Desouches, old associate of Lenoir, but now showing a distinctly hostile attitude to him—as all the prisoners did to each other—said that he had nothing, and when he was asked why he had given Lenoir a receipt for 500,000 francs, he declared that the reason was that Lenoir had spent that amount on his lady friends and, being in a somewhat difficult position, wanted the receipt to show his trustees.

A letter was read in which Lenoir wrote to his parents to tell them that, when Humbert first suspected that the proprietor of Le Journal was disposed to sell the paper over his head, and imagined that the purchase money was of German origin, he told Lenoir that he would placard the walls of Paris with the announcement that Germany had bought the paper! He said to Lenoir, "Understand that I am Charles Humbert, and you are nothing!" Lenoir, however, had an answer and murmured, "Do not overlook the fact that you are an adversary of the government, while, as to your placard, there is such a thing as a censorship!" The prosecution questioned Humbert as to how it was that, after such a conversation as this with Lenoir, he had changed his view about the German source of the money, and he said that when he got rid of the suspected financiers he had only Lenoir left, who was known to be rich, to deal with. But Captain Mornet pointed out to him that Lenoir had brought 1,000,000 francs with him and was a young man without financial strength or responsibility and under the legal control of his father, with whom Humbert did not appear to think it worth while to communicate. "Tricking the Boche"

Mr. Humbert said he accepted the assistance of Bolo in order to counteract the maneuvers directed against



A ten minutes' roll after the day's work

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## FAMILIARITY WITH THE MULE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mules have figured as the villains of countless stories. Their stubbornness, friskiness, artfulness, malice, aloofness and original sin have provided material for the comic papers throughout the world. And well they might! But now with the coming of peace, mules, like so many of us, are being demobilized and going back to civil life, and a tribute may perhaps be allowed from one who first met them in ignorance not unmixed with apprehension, but who, ended by admiring and even loving them. That, I think, is the history of many of us who have had to deal with mules.

I well remember the day we got our first draft. Fifty mules arrived late one summer evening, and we stood round and looked at them helplessly, and decided which we would try to avoid when the time came for sharing them out among the sections. The general idea was to regard them as "heavily donkeys" and to bemoan our fate in having to work with mules instead of horses. Before long, however, we discovered how to get on with them. Mules, like other creatures, won't be bullied, and there you have the secret in a nutshell. We soon found that the great majority could be coaxed when they would not be driven, and would answer to their driver's voice when whip and spur were useless. We got our reward one day when a forage wagon was found helplessly stuck in the mud. The heavy draft horses were taken out and our mules triumphantly hauled the wagon on to good ground again, much to our delight and to the chagrin of the driver of the horses.

### SOCIALISTS EXPOSE BOLSHEVIST ERRORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the auspices of the National Socialist Party, a public meeting was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, at which Mr. H. M. Hyndman presided. A large, hostile element quickly asserted itself, and a continuous stream of interruption was kept up throughout the meeting.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said that the meeting was the first of a series of the National Socialist Party intended to hold throughout the country, in order to expose in a formal and definite manner the terrific policy of bolshevism. The Russian revolution, he said, was not made by Bolsheviki, or by the men at present holding power in Russia, but by the old guards of the Socialist Party and Revolutionary Party, many of whom were his personal friends.

Repeated interruptions occurred and Mr. J. Jones, M. P., who was sitting on the platform, rose and exclaimed, "This is the new democracy! Listen to it!" Whereupon the chairman remarked that the new democracy was very much like the old anarchy.

Mr. Hyndman went on to say that bolshevism in Russia was falling in every department of the State, and anarchy prevailed everywhere. Having failed in Russia, the Bolsheviki were endeavoring to erect their standards in Great Britain by resorting to parliamentary action and resorting to direct action. (Cries of "Quite right, too.")

If half the energy the workers of England had devoted to strikes had been devoted to the political movement, Mr. Hyndman declared, the working classes would have been masters of England today.

Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., moved a resolution in favor of the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth by ordinary political and democratic action as opposed to Bolshevism at the dictatorship—industrial and military.

Mr. Dan Irving, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

### MANY FARMS AVAILABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEPELIER, Vermont.—A census of the farms for sale in the State of Vermont, taken under the direction of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, shows that there are 1529 farms which can be bought at the present time. This is not from the entire State, and covers only about 145 out of the 247 towns.

ten minutes' roll after the day's work was a part of the regular routine.

Most of them naturally acquired names, and here appeared a woeful lack of originality. Any mule who tended to show his independence by an occasional buck was at once christened Broncho—just as in the army all Walkers are nicknamed "Hooby" and all Clarks "Nobby." We had, too, several Jacks, Tommies, and Jennies. Tim and Toser were a beautiful pair of quite small mules with skins like satin, who were usually among the favorites for the prize that was periodically given for the best kept pair in the company. Then there was Old Nellie Wallace, why so called I never knew, but the name seemed oddly appropriate to an elderly gray-faced lady who never did anything wrong, or anything very right. The acme of unoriginality was reached in naming a pair Billy and Billy, respectively!

One laughs to think of all the pranks they played: how they ate one another's rugs during the cold nights; how at one place in England one or two managed to break loose every night in spite of all we could do, trespassing on a neighboring tennis lawn; how they used to fight and kick each other over their food on the lines; and how some had an absolutely unquenchable knack of breaking away at watering time, eluding every effort at capture till they were tired of the game. One recalls with tender memories the gallant work done in heat or blizzard, of difficult mules who became willing workers, of timid ones who grew quiet and trusting, of lazy ones who turned to and pulled their weight. Mules are very human after all, and very lovable when one gets to know them. Like humans, mules need kindness, sympathy, justice, and consistent treatment if the best is to be got out of them. All of which is a platitude, but it sums up one's feelings after three and a half years' experience of the ever-varying mule.

Mules like time in which to think things over; they prefer to take nothing new on trust, and they have a good look at a strange place before committing themselves to it. I think most of our mules had lived all their lives in the open, or else they had forgotten what stables were like; for the trouble there was when we moved into barracks and they were asked to go into their stables for the first time! There was so much peeping through the door, trying to dodge back when once you were in, pretending it was impossible to stand upon the stone floor, and starting a quarrel with your neighbor once you were settled down. Half the display, I am sure, was pure devilment for mules have a sense of humor and their own. Patience and quiet handling got them in at last.

Their ingenuity is marvelous. The way in which some of them could undo their head collar chains was extraordinary. We used to go down the lines and make sure that every chain was securely fastened, and half an hour later two or three mules would be loose, grazing on forbidden ground or robbing the forage pile. Another favorite trick was getting under the bars of the temporary stables we occupied at one time, and frolicking round the barracks. I once watched a big mule stretch himself out and out till he could get under a bar that could not have been more than 3 feet 6 inches from the ground. You would have thought it was some huge cat rather than a mule.

We had a great time when we went overseas. Entraining and detrainning went smoothly for the most part, and at the port the mules went obediently up the steep ramp into the ship, till an unwise veterinary officer tried to encourage one with a stick. That, of course, was just the excuse they were wanting to make a fuss, and some of them certainly took advantage of it. When the time for disembarking came we led the first few off, and then turned the rest loose in the ship, and they quietly followed their leader down to the quay. Then what a rolling and capering started, for mules love a roll better than anything and seem to find great refreshment in it. At home we made them a special sand bath, and a

for the latter, trying to avenge himself by presenting a new amendment. Mr. Dessoye, reporter of the commission, remarked that Mr. Andrieux had presented many amendments with the sole idea of putting spokes in the wheels of electoral reform, and discussion was adjourned.

A motion asking for the complete and immediate disarming of Germany was brought forward by Mr. Maurice Renaud, who demanded that the discussion should take place at once. The president of the Chamber reminded him that the Constitution did not permit the Chamber of Deputies to intervene in such a question or to substitute its action for that of the government. Thereupon violent and noisy protests arose from the Extreme Left.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs then came forward and said that the government was preoccupied with the question of assuring the serious disarming of Germany, so as to prevent the recurrence of a catastrophe like that which had just engulfed the world. The Chamber must say whether the government had its entire confidence; which the government would do its best to deserve. Thereupon the motion was withdrawn.

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The program indicated by Mr. Varenne was carried out in its entirety. In spite of some very persuasive arguments brought forward by Mr. Rouleaux-Dugage, the Chamber decided by 315 votes to 187 to separate the proposal for the institution of the family vote and for woman's suffrage. On Mr. Andrieux, who was responsible

for the latter, trying to avenge himself by presenting a new amendment. Mr. Dessoye, reporter of the commission, remarked that Mr. Andrieux had presented many amendments with the sole idea of putting spokes in the wheels of electoral reform, and discussion was adjourned.

## ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM IS URGED

British Advisory Council Proposes Supply for the United Kingdom on Unified Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The supply of electric power on a national system is recommended by the advisory council of the Ministry of Reconstruction in the recently published report of its chairman.

The chairman of the different sections of the advisory council in question constituted an informal committee which met each week during the past year to advise the Minister on the most practical methods of approaching the large commercial administrative questions which came before the Ministry to review. They included prominent business men in Sir Henry Birchenough, Messrs. Herbert Gibbs, Lionel Hitchens, Ernest Huxley, Sir Clarendon Hyde and Sir Charles Metcalfe; well-known Labor leaders in Messrs. E. Bevin and J. H. Thomas, and experts in rural and local government questions in Messrs. Arthur Allen, Henry Hobhouse and Leslie Scott.

### Large Generating Stations

In the present instance Dr. Addison laid before the chairman a number of committee reports, upon different aspects of the electric power supply question, and asked them to advise whether electric power should be generated on a national system, and if so, whether current should be supplied at a uniform rate for all areas, whether distribution should be nationally controlled, and if so, to what extent, and what form of administrative machinery would be appropriate to a national system. While the chairman were strongly of opinion that electric power should be generated on a national system, they thought that the administrative system recommended by the Williamson Committee was too complex (particularly in regard to the methods of finance proposed) to operate with the celerity and uniformity necessary to take advantage of the opportunity of promoting a comprehensive system of electric power supply throughout the United Kingdom on the termination of the war.

It seemed to them essential that the creation of large generating stations should be taken in hand at once and that adequate provision for the development of backward areas, especially having regard to the desirability of increased use of electric power for agricultural purposes, should be made upon a national scale forthwith.

### Under State Regulation

They accordingly came to the conclusion that any efficient system for the development of electrical generation and main-line transmission in the United Kingdom must be not only a national system, but a single unified system, under state regulation, in the financing of which the State would participate on a large scale. It should, however, be framed and administered throughout upon a definitely commercial basis, and not in any sense upon

civil service lines. They believed that upon this footing it should be possible to supply current in different areas at rates highly favorable to consumers of power in comparison with present rates, and at the same time to provide for interest upon capital for renewals of plant and amortization, and allow of a balance being carried to a reserve fund.

While fully sensible of the necessity of limiting to the utmost extent any further capital commitments of the State, the chairman laid stress upon the vital importance of a full development of electric power for productive purposes. They point out that the development of such power in the United Kingdom is at present in its infancy, and that high authorities have estimated the loss incurred by the Nation through failure to take full advantage of electrical progress, at not less than £100,000,000 a year. On the other hand the capital value at present invested in electric generation (as distinct from distributing) plant in the United Kingdom does not, apparently, exceed £45,000,000. Moreover, as most of this represents up-to-date plant, the dead weight capital for the amortization of which the State would have to provide on taking over all existing plant under a national scheme would not exceed £11,000,000.

The chairman were therefore strongly in favor of the nationalization of generating plant and the working of such plant in all districts on a national system, though they recognized that it would not be commercially practicable to supply current at a uniform rate in all areas.

### STANDARDIZED FARM TOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario.—Farmer organizations throughout Ontario are strongly in favor of the proposal of a Mr. A. McCoig, M. P., to have farm implements standardized. The matter has been brought up in the House of Commons and Mr. McCoig given support by a number of members of Parliament. Last year Canada imported from the United States over \$8,000,000 worth of farm tools besides the millions of dollars' worth she manufactured herself. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of loss results annually from parts of one machine not fitting another.

### FOUR-MINUTE MEN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—The "four-minute" men of Spokane, speakers who have assisted during the war in the Liberty Loan drive and other war activities, have effected a permanent organization, and have petitioned the temporary national organization, that the movement originating here be nationalized, urging that permanent chapters be installed in every city in the United States where such activity prevailed during the war.

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## PROTEST AGAINST VILLAIN'S RELEASE

French Socialists Declare That the Verdict Places Them Outside the Law—Special Homage to Jaurès Is Planned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There have been one or two shocks of late in the administration of French justice, and the affair of the acquittal of Villain, the assassin of the great Socialist leader, Jaurès, on the eve of the war, almost simultaneously with the sentence of capital punishment passed on Cottin, who caused Mr. Clemenceau to keep to his house for two or three days—this is the way in which it is put—is by no means the least of them. Ugly suspicions have been created, and the feeling engendered may not be cleared for many a day. It is right to say, however, that almost every party in the land, except a few extremists, who would go farther even than Mr. Maurice Barrès himself in his bitterness against the Socialists, deeply regrets this.

It is considered unfortunate for the double reason that, in the first place, it is obviously not justice, and in the second, whatever may be the true sentiments of the bourgeoisie, this jury that acquitted Villain gave the Socialists good grounds for thinking that in such a matter as this, there was one law directed against them, viciously and maliciously with no regard for justice, and another law strained to the uttermost in the opposite direction for those who were opposed to them. The case is so palpable that the escape of this jury—caused, as some say, to mark their resentment against the excessive praise lavished on Jaurès by all and sundry, including various former premiers—inevitably adds to the effect of the martyrdom of the departed leader and in some ways strengthens the Socialists. It must be emphasized that this verdict was a thing for the jury only, and did not represent the desires of the bulk of the opponents of socialism or of the government, who realize that it must injure them more than anyone. It is one of those freak verdicts that are always possible when a French jury has to handle a case in which either love or politics is the ruling theme.

### An Almost Incredible Verdict

While Cottin was in prison and was given to understand that he must expect no reprieve, and when he himself had declared he would make no further appeal, Villain walked out from the court of justice, within a few minutes of the rendering of the strange verdict, an absolutely free man. He strode out alone and unattended and, in a manner calm and unconcerned, walked along some distance to the house of a relative who was awaiting him. It seemed nearly incredible. Afterwards he went to the house of his father at Auxerre, and there a few nights later, there was an angry demonstration of workmen who assembled outside the house and uttered in their loudest voice such exclamations about the proper fate of assassins as must have been unpleasant for Villain to hear. The reduction of the capital sentence on Cottin to one of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment has done nothing to improve the situation or reduce the flaming contrast, rather the reverse, for it was thought in many quarters that the sentence might be wholly or nearly wiped out altogether, if for no other reason than that the unfortunate comparison might be quashed. As it is the 10 years has a look of finality about it, and the contrast between 10 years and nothing is still nearly as harsh as it can be. It must be added that Mr. Clemenceau himself is blamed in some quarters for the severity of the sentence, however unjust such blame may be. They say that he had it in his power, anyhow, to see that a pardon was given. This commutation to 10 years is the result of his intercession. However, peace is coming, and many pardons with it. It was plainly hinted during the Villain trial that the Cottin sentence was to be revised, and even then it was felt that only a moderate punishment would be inflicted on the man. Eventually Mrs. Cottin was summoned to an interview with Mr. Clemenceau, and when she, with her lawyer, entered his room, the Premier, without allowing her to say a word in advance, said, "I sent for you to tell you that the life of your boy is safe." He then conversed with her kindly for a few minutes, asking her questions about her husband and family. She told him that she was just going along to the Elysée to see the President of the Republic, and thereupon Mr. Clemenceau himself telephoned to Mr. Poincaré, who duly received Mrs. Cottin, and informed her that the sentence had been reduced to one of 10 years' imprisonment.

### Socialists Indignant

Persons of much account did not hesitate to associate themselves with the indignation of the Socialists, and foremost among them was the great writer, Mr. Anatole France, who in the Socialist organ, *L'Humanité*, wrote: "The assassin of Jaurès is declared to be not guilty. Workers, Jaurès labored for you and gave all for you. This monstrous verdict proclaims that his assassination is not a crime. This verdict places you outside the law—you and all those who defend your cause. Workers, keep watch!"

At the same time various movements for demonstrations against the verdict and for protest by special homage to Jaurès were set in train. The Socialist Party in general set up a movement for collecting subscriptions from the workers of France for the purpose of erecting a big statue to their noble master and at the same time arranging for the publication of a national edition of his works. In the Chamber of Deputies Mr. Albert Thomas and several of his colleagues deposited a resolution calling for a bust of Jaurès to be placed in one of

the halls of the Palais Bourbon where there are already busts of many well-known figures in the parliamentary life of the past. The proposition has been sent along to the bureau of the Chamber, and it is stated that it will shortly be examined.

More than this, it was determined to hold a great demonstration in Paris as a protest against the verdict, this to take the form of a large procession as possible to the Jaurès house at Passy, where his widow and daughter still dwell. It was determined that a bust of Jaurès should be set up in some prominent place in Paris for the day, and that the people in the procession as they filed out toward Passy should salute it. Upon this scheme the Socialists entered with the liveliest zeal, and they were abundantly supported by large numbers of persons who were not of their way of thinking. It was well realized that whatever limitations might have been imposed on the demonstrators in other circumstances, all authority against them was now in a large measure disarmed. They did almost as they pleased—not that they evinced any disposition to do anything improper, for they had Jaurès to remember.

### Newspaper Appreciation of Jaurès

Nor were the newspapers, which normally are averse to the Socialists and all their works, disposed to utter complaint or say anything save what was appreciative of the master. *Le Temps*, in place of its almost daily leading article attacking the Socialists, now had a leader in which it added its own homage to that of the others and approved this demonstration. It said that the acquittal of the assassin brought political consequences which could not be dealt with in the way of a dry analysis. He demanded admiration for the breadth of his knowledge and understanding. By his high culture and by the domination of his talent he had such a preeminence in the Chamber as had not been known since the days of Gambetta. The writer then went on to bestow more careful praise, with fair criticism, and hoped that the demonstrators at Passy would carry out a legitimate commemorative procession without any such display of rancor as might serve to antagonize French opinion at a time when it was peculiarly susceptible.

## CONGRESS IN PARIS OPPOSES ALCOHOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The National Anti-Alcoholic League of France was asked by the English and American representatives of the anti-saloon movement to hold an informal international congress in Paris, for those specialists in this question who belong to the entente or neutral countries. The congress, which was held at the seat of the National League Against Alcoholism, studied the special measures for combating the excessive use of alcohol which it would be not only interesting but also useful to discuss, and also considered the following points:

1. What temperance proposals should be laid before the Peace Conference for its consideration, in view of Article 18 of the proposed covenant of peace of the League of Nations of Feb. 14, 1919.

2. What special measures against alcoholic excesses have been taken during the war, and what results have followed from such measures.

3. What new methods should be taken after the establishment of peace to carry on temperance work throughout the world.

4. What measures should be taken to develop research on the lines already initiated by the Lausanne International Office.

In the course of its first meeting, the congress came to the following decision: That the members of the Society of Nations should leave to each country the care of determining freely its legislation concerning alcohol, and should engage not to take any reprisals against a state whose anti-alcoholic measures might cause them commercial prejudice, so long as the measures taken had a general character and did not present the aspect of a disguised protectionism, and were inspired solely by the desire to combat the excessive use of alcohol.

These engagements are also taken by the members of the Society of Nations against all other drugs and dangerous narcotics, such as ether, cocaine, and opium.

The afternoon meeting of the congress was almost entirely devoted to an extremely interesting communication by Dr. Bratt, director of the Stockholm Monopole Company, and leader of the anti-alcoholic movement of Stockholm, who described the energetic measures taken in that country to put a stop to the scourge.

At the end of the first meeting of the congress, Bishop Cannon, president of the Anti-Saloon League, declared that the league would assume the charge of printing the complete report of the debates of the congress, each member of which would receive 100 copies for distribution.

### CROIX DE GUERRE FOR WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ensign ("Ma") F. O. Burdick, it is announced, is the first member of the Salvation Army to receive the Croix de Guerre, which was bestowed on her as a reward for baking pies and conducting religious services under fire while with American troops overseas.

## SINN FEINERS IN AGGRESSIVE MOOD

Leaders Discuss Proportional Representation and Also Condemn Policy of Britain and President Wilson

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An extraordinary "Ard-Féis" was opened in the Mansion House recently. The chair was taken by Father O'Flanagan, as Mr. de Valera stated later that he wished to be in a position to take a free part in any discussion. The chairman stated that 11 departments had been arranged for and were now submitted. They were as follows: Elections, organization, propaganda, Irish language, industries, trade and commerce, finance, agriculture, local government and public health, foreign affairs, national finance, and land cultivation. Under the heading of propaganda, it was pointed out that clubs had not contributed anything like their quota in the proportion that had been established.

### Proportional Representation

Mr. de Valera, who addressed the meeting at length, said with regard to proportional representation that it was up to local organizations to grapple with the scheme so that they could apply it and get the best results from it. The measure would give fair representation to minorities than in the past. Mr. L. Walsh urged that more attention should be given to propaganda work in Ulster, and another speaker from the north said that it was necessary to approach Ulstermen through Labor.

A number of resolutions bearing on the relations between Dail Eirann and the Sinn Féin organization were on the agenda paper. In this connection Mr. de Valera said that what he was concerned with was to get a working arrangement which would let them get on, coordinating the activities of both bodies as they saw their way clearer. He held that Sinn Féin was not a political organization in the ordinary sense of the word, but something wider.

The following day the proceedings were principally interesting for the debate on proportional representation, and Mr. de Valera's presidential address. The Drogheda Sinn Féin Club proposed that every opposition should be offered to the scheme of proportional representation. This was opposed by Mr. Ginnell, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, Father O'Flanagan and Mrs. Markievicz, who all took the view that the system in itself was a right and good one. Father O'Flanagan said that the Sinn Féin Mayor of Sligo had written that the Sinn Féiners had done as well under the "P. R." scheme as they could have done without it. Mr. de Valera said they knew that it was being brought in for a crooked object, but it was up to them to meet the crooked with the straight, and when they had done that they had always won. Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington said that although "P. R." might help them in Ulster, they would lose in the west, but the gain would be all the greater if they could permeate Ulster, as in America and other countries Ulster was the real difficulty with many sincere opponents. The motion was not put to the vote.

### "The One Enemy"

Mr. de Valera's speech expressed hatred of England as "the one enemy." He said that England knew she only governed by the 40,000 men she kept there, but that if they were cleared out, Sinn Féin would have the support of every section of the Irish people. He seems to ignore the several different parties which total a very considerable following. Neither he nor any other speaker alluded in any way to the series of murders and outrages which are of almost daily occurrence. While this conference was sitting came a report of a police patrol fired on by concealed men, all the constables being wounded, while in Dublin a police sergeant's house was raided, and in another part of Dublin a constable was held up and left bound in the road. Mr. de Valera denied that Sinn Féin had ever received any German gold or help from American money. Any money so collected in America had been used for propaganda work in their cause there, he said. They looked to Mr. Wilson to keep his promises, and as long as he did so all would be well, and England should do with Ireland as America was doing with the Philippines, namely, give them complete self-control.

The fourth day of this convention was occupied with a debate on the League of Nations and the freedom of the seas. In the former Mr. de Valera promised Mr. Wilson the support of the Irish Nation if he adhered to the fundamentals he enunciated so clearly before America's entry into the war. The government of the Irish people, he said, would go as far as they could as a neutral people to start a League of Nations on a basis of freedom and equality. He feared that the league being formed in Paris would perpetuate tyranny and the power of those who already possessed it.

### President Wilson as Machiavelli

Mr. McEntee said it was only an attempt to buttress up the old tyranny; there was no consideration in it for the rights of justice, but it was a monster that threatened to destroy every vestige of popular liberties. He had no faith in President Wilson, who was a Machiavelli in politics, and he believed he had a deep purpose to impose a sham League of Nations on prostrate humanity. He believed that his influence would be used to make smooth the exploitation of smaller peoples, and to subject them to the huge commercial empires. Other speakers condemned the league, but Mr.

Ginnell advised against a premature condemnation of Mr. Wilson, whom he described as a great man and worthy of the great Nation he represented.

The debate on the freedom of the seas was chiefly remarkable for the abuse heaped on England and the use she had made of her sea power. Mr. Arthur Griffith said that freedom of the seas should mean, in time of war as in peace, no naval interference with commerce between neutral powers and belligerents as regarded such products as the necessities of life and food-stuffs.

## RECENT BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the full list of British naval changes, announced as a result of the break-up of the grand fleet, are the following:

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., and Admiral Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be admirals of the fleet in recognition of their distinguished services during the war.

These promotions took effect from the 3d of April, 1919, and were in addition to the ordinary numbers of admirals of the fleet.

The lords commissioners of the Admiralty have given orders for Lord Jellicoe to hoist his flag as admiral of the fleet in H. M. S. New Zealand, in which he is now proceeding on a mission to India and the dominions.

Admiral Sir Charles E. Madden, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., to be commander-in-chief of the home and Atlantic fleets.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., to be vice-admiral commanding the second battle squadron, Atlantic fleet.

Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O., to be vice-admiral commanding the first battle squadron, Atlantic fleet.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., to be vice-admiral commanding the home fleet.

Acting Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be vice-admiral commanding the battle cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet.

### TROOPS TO RETURN HOME FASTER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a letter Saturday to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, thanking the navy for the expeditious conversion of eight German liners into transports, estimated the homeward movement of troops this month at 320,000 men, a new high record.

## EXPROPRIATION IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Dr. Kramarz, Premier, Believes Such Step Possible If Dictated by Supreme General Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The Narodni Listy of Prague recently published an article giving the views of Dr. Kramarz, the Tzecho Prime Minister, on what, for the new republic, is the vitally important question of expropriation. Dr. Kramarz began by declaring that he had never dreamed of the expropriation of great domains as taking place solely for the reason that one person had more land than another. Such a course would be to let in anarchy by a breach in the social order; and no one would know how to prevent the continuation of a movement that would lead directly to the terror of bolshevism.

On the other hand, he considered expropriation possible and necessary where it was dictated by supreme general interests; and where such social benefits might be obtained that the incontestable rights of actual proprietors to the protection of their private property must yield to them.

### Indemnity Necessary

Only a chaotic political system, he argued, could desire pure and simple confiscation without indemnity. Violent confiscation in Bohemia would alienate the sympathies of the United States, and by this means the country would find itself implicated in a Spartaco-Bolshevist society, in the indubitable fate of which it would be obliged to share.

After indicating the advantages of expropriation from different points of view, Dr. Kramarz recommended especially that it be used to colonize the less densely populated areas; and urged that more agriculturists should become proprietors of their own lands, and that, in the distribution of lots, the legionaries and the widows of those legionaries who have fallen on the field of battle or have been executed by the Austrians, be considered first. Further than this, Dr. Kramarz thinks that it will be necessary to employ expropriation in the formation and management of new villages, the inhabitants of which would have somewhat the character of joint stockholders in the surrounding lands. In

this way expropriation could be the beginning of a great agrarian and social reform.

### Favors Big Domains

At the same time, the Prime Minister insisted upon the necessity for preserving domains as large units, on the ground that these are indispensable for the feeding of urban and industrial populations. In any case, he considered legal tenure should not be abandoned, as it was absolutely essential to economic existence. The battle between the two great theories, individualism and socialism, must be decided correctly, and from the highest point of view—that of the general interest of the Nation and of society.

Dr. Kramarz would regret it sincerely if the great social and economic problems of the expropriation of domains, imposed by the war and its consequences, were not decided in a serious and capable fashion, in the interest of all the Nation and its future. He would regard with sorrow, he declared, any attempt to make the matter one of party or a means of agitation. Rather must this question be part of the great agrarian reform that it was the duty of the Tzecho-Slovak republic to accomplish.

## BURDEN OF PRESENT LIVING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Fare-reaching requests are being made by the local branch of the Great War Veterans Association to the Dominion Government in the hope some alleviation may be obtained in the high cost of living. The government is asked in a resolution passed by the association to fix the prices of food, clothing, and other necessities of life according to the standard of March, 1918. It is asked to remove all duties and war taxes upon imports of such goods and to prohibit their export, to remove all duties on imports of farm machinery and to cut down the price of wheat to \$1.50 a bushel.

### REVIEW OF CANADIAN SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Over 4000 people saw the inspection and display by the Boy Scouts at the McGill University Stadium in honor of their Chief Scout and founder, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Boys from various centers of the Province of Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Lacolle, Granby, Lachute, St. Anne's, Magog and Waterloo, Coaticook, and other places came to the metropolis for the event, and formed a parade of nearly 2000 boys.

## SOCIALIST LEADER ON BERNE CONFERENCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Mr. Wibaut, a Socialist leader, in a lecture delivered recently at The Hague, made reference to the International Socialist Conference at Berne. This conference, the speaker said, had a dual object,—to restore the Internationale and to influence the Paris Peace Conference. The Peace Conference, in the last six months, had given to the world a peace which might cause another conflagration within the year. The act of despair of Hungary was a first result. The fact that Italy withdrew, because she did not get Fiume, showed clearly that the Paris conference was a dire failure. The position in Europe, the speaker went on to say, was approaching a state of hopelessness. The glad expectations, which were aroused in November, 1918, by President Wilson's 14 points, had come to nothing. The years of war were terrible, but they were as nothing compared with what the next war would bring.

They must, therefore, assume that the rulers of the peoples were seriously desirous of concluding peace and of rendering fresh war impossible. The 14 points were headed in that direction, but those who depended upon them had been deceived. The institution of the League of Nations had little in common with them. President Wilson wanted complete disarmament of all the nations, the League of Nations as projected at Paris only wanted disarmament for Germany and its allies.

As opposed to this, he pointed out the results of the conference at Berne, where, although sharp criticism had been heard, the first steps taken toward international brotherhood had nevertheless been taken. The conference arrived at a basis which insured fresh cooperation.

Mr. Wibaut compared the League of Nations with that proposed at Berne. Kurt Eisner said there: "We, militarist Germans, have during the war become so anti-militarist, that we have even eliminated the people's army from the Socialist program." There was also an Englishman who wanted to abolish both conscription and the people's army. But disarmament was only a halfway device; the causes of war must likewise be obliterated. The economic relations, the struggle of great industries for certain markets had unchained this war, and for that reason the league of Berne wanted free international commercial intercourse, without either protection or boycott.

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## WORK OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The advent of spring is eagerly looked forward to by all, for winter is long and dreary; in March how we yearn for the cheery green of new blades of grass, for the unfolding leaf-buds with their varied tints and with delight we welcome the first spring flowers. To the nature lover all seasons have their own peculiar charm but it is spring that appeals most strongly to mankind in general. Our gardens, rich in the products of many lands, in spring put on their gayest apparel and invite, nay compel, our presence.

Now it is a singular fact that the spring gardens of America, and of Europe, too, for that matter, are dependent upon the Orient for their shrubs and trees which make the most brilliant display. The golden-bells (Forsythias), all the magnolias which flower before the leaves unfold, the peach, the apricot, the early azaleas (Rhododendron dauricum, R. mucronulatum), the flowering cherries in variety, all come from the Orient. The benzoin and the leatherwood with their clusters of yellow flowers, and the red maple are the most showy woody plants native of New England which bloom in early spring, but they are far from possessing the outstanding attractiveness of the above-named orientals. As a matter of fact, exotics play a prominent part in the floral displays of our gardens at all seasons, but in the spring they hold a monopoly. A walk through the parks or through the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, not only emphasizes this fact, but impresses upon us the vast amount of work that has been done in exploring the plant wealth of all parts of the world and introducing it for our benefit.

### Importance of Arnold Arboretum

In these columns recently appeared some account of the work accomplished in this direction by Mr. E. H. Wilson on his fourth collecting expedition in the Orient for the Arnold Arboretum—his sixth in all. To the Arnold Arboretum, which is Harvard's tree museum, American outdoor gardens are indebted for a large percentage of their most beautiful plants, both native and exotic in origin; to Europe, too, this institution has sent many of the finest plants cultivated there. In appreciation of these facts an authoritative review of the Arnold Arboretum's field of endeavor in The Christian Science Monitor based upon facts placed at the paper's disposal by the authorities.

By an arrangement between the president and fellows of Harvard University and the trustees of the estate of James Arnold of New Bedford, the Arnold Arboretum was established as a botanical garden in which to grow every tree and shrub which could endure the climate of Massachusetts. As director, Charles Sprague Sargent was appointed. The permanent planting of trees was not possible until 1885, the interim being occupied in getting affairs—legal and otherwise—established on a sure foundation, on the conversion of worn-out pasture land into soil capable of growing plants, in the building of drives and walks by the city of Boston, and in laying out some of the principal landscape features. But immediately on its foundation in 1872, the institution began to get in correspondence with botanists, gardeners, nurserymen, travelers, and others, with the view of getting the nucleus of a collection of living plants together by the time permanent planting was possible.

### Plants From Asia

The last 60 years have seen great activity in botanical exploration for the discovery and introduction of new trees and shrubs from China, Japan, and northeastern Asia. Very soon after the signing of the treaty between America and Japan on March 31, 1854, which resulted in the opening of Japan to foreign commerce, plant explorers visited that country and sent back a wealth of beautiful shrubs and trees. Philipp von Siebold, at one time an officer in the old Dutch East India Company, was first in the field and secured such lovely plants as the Japanese wistaria (W. floribunda), the weeping cherry (Prunus pendula), and that fine crabapple (Malus floribunda), for which he established a nursery at Leyden, in Holland. A Russian, Carl Maximowicz, one of the greatest botanists who has traveled in the Orient, from 1854 to 1864 sent many plants to Petrograd. John Gould Veitch and Robert Fortune sent theirs to England; Dr. G. R. Hall and, later, Thomas Hogg, to the United States. It was in March, 1862, that Dr. Hall returned from Japan and handed over his rich collection, which included the starry magnolia (M. stellata), Hall's crabapple and honeysuckle (Malus Halliana and Lonicera Halliana), today found in every garden; but then entirely new to Samuel Parsons at Flushing, Long Island, for propagation and distribution. But previous to this, Francis Parkman of Jamaica Plain, Boston, had received a consignment of plants from Dr. Hall, and among them was the famed Golden-tipped Lily of Japan (L. auratum), which flowered for the first time in America in July, 1862.

### Early Distribution

With the results of these early activities the director of the newly established Arnold Arboretum was familiar and in consequence the plants began to reach the nurseries of the establishment without delay. In the broad interests of American horticulture it was fortunate that the foundation of the Arnold Arboretum more or less synchronized with the period of early activity in plant exploration in Japan. These plants of unknown quality and doubtful hardiness and mostly unnamed would, in

many instances, have been lost but for their falling into the hands of an institution, permanent in character, where the plants could be patiently tested and watched. Those which showed their beauty early—like crabapples and cherries—were safe in the hands of nurserymen, but others more tardy in maturing their beauty were in jeopardy.

If there is one exotic shrub with which Americans are more familiar than any other it certainly is Thunberg's barberry (B. Thunbergii). This plant was introduced to the Petrograd

green bittersweet (Euonymus radicans, var. vegetus), also a plant in cultivation but very rare at that time—the handsome Actinidia arguta. In 1878 came seeds of the new Saghalien fir (Abies sachalinensis) and the rare Cedidiphyllum japonicum, the last interesting as being the largest broad-leaf tree in eastern Asia, and very beautiful in spring and fall.

The corktree is singularly handsome quite free from any pest, and fine specimens from the original sowing may be seen on the left of the Meadow Road and on the border to the right



Formosan redwood (*Taiwania cryptomerioides*)

A handsome young specimen of the tallest tree outside California and Australia

Botanic Gardens by Maximowicz in 1854. From Petrograd on Jan. 11, 1875, seeds of this barberry were received by the Arnold Arboretum and later plants were distributed into gardens of America. Thus to the enterprise of the Arnold Arboretum, then in its infancy, American gardens are indebted for one of the most popular and generally useful plants they boast today. A very popular maple (Acer ginnala) had a similar history—the seeds being received from Petrograd in September, 1874, by the Arboretum; small plants of the handsome Amur corktree (Pteleodendron amurense) came at the same time and today these trees may be seen on the right of the Meadow Road entering from Arborway.

### Contributions of Seeds

Again, an established home for hardy woody plants was a big inducement to travelers interested in gardens to collect and send back seeds and live plant material. This was duly taken advantage of and the Arboretum's first direct transaction with the Orient was on May 14, 1875, when seeds of the Japanese fir (Abies firma) and the Japanese Silverbell tree (Styrax japonica) were received through Dr. G. R. Hall. The first named

of the Linden collection. The lilac is today one of the most popular small trees distributed from the Arboretum and each year, in late June or early July, it is laden with masses of white flowers. The evergreen bittersweet ranks with Thunberg's barberry as among the most valuable exotics introduced to American gardens, more especially those of New England. It is a hardy evergreen which will cling to rocks, walls and the like, and makes a tangle over boulders, has deep green leaves, small white flowers in clusters, and these are followed by white fruits which open and display scarlet seeds. The newly created college at Sapporo for many years after Clark left continued to send seeds to the Arnold Arboretum, and one new introduction of note—a new Guelder rose (Viburnum dilatatum)—resulted from seeds received on Jan. 21, 1880.

### DAIL EIRANN POLICY DECLARED BY LEADER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Dail Eirann recently met in public session when Mr. de Valera made a statement of policy. The proceedings in the morning were conducted in Irish, the only English being the translation of the presidential address.

In the afternoon, Professor McNeill read the following message to the Irish race "and to all our kindred in other lands": "From Dail Eirann assembled in the city of Dublin. We send you tidings that the people of Ireland are marching on the road of freedom; that we have taken the highway, let others think it good or bad. That close friendship that has ever been between Ireland and her children that are separated from her we desire to strengthen and confirm. We desire to bind fast in love a partnership and comradeship between you and ourselves, so that we may work together to place Ireland in high degree, and to earn for her all good and all prosperity that is hers by national right, with the help of God. May right and freedom flourish and may wrong and bondage perish in every land of the world."

Professor McNeill, apparently forgetting the extent to which Irish education is under the control of the priesthood, said that it was at present slave education, allowing no opportunities for liberal culture, and aimed at making the learners slaves to other people: this in face of the avowed intention of the hierarchy to oppose the efforts of Belfast to bring their education up to the English standard. Mr. Ginnell, who, owing to his abstention from Parliament, is unable to trouble the government in the House, said they would choose their own time and their own methods for embarrassing the enemy before the nations.

UNITED STATES FORCE IN FRANCE  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Estimates sent to Congress by the War Department provide for maintaining 600,000 men in France and Germany in July, 400,000 in August, and 200,000 in September. Major McKay of the Army Bureau of Finance, told the House Military Committee on Saturday that should an army of occupation be needed after Oct. 1, Congress would be asked for additional funds.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS IN MOROCCO

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—An "Arrêté Vigiriel" provides for certain facilities in the way of payment of customs dues. In all the custom houses, goods may be taken away or shipped before payment of the dues on condition that those who do so have entered into an annual contract, with securities, or have made deposits under the conditions fixed by the administration. Under such contract the contracting party agrees: to pay the duties within a maximum of eight days from the entry of the amounts due in the "registre de liquidation"; to pay over and above the duties a sum of 1.25 francs per 1000 francs.

The same conditions apply to the payment of: the internal taxes on alcohol and sugar, or on other articles that may be made subject to such taxes; the special 2½ per cent tax; the "droits des portes" collected by the customs on importation for the account of the municipalities. The administration may refuse to allow the facility of credit or may withdraw it without being required to give any reason for its action. The sum of 1.25 francs per 1000 francs is divided between the Treasury, and the officials who are responsible for the work in connection with the credits allowed. The details of application of the "Arrêté" will be determined by the "Directeur Général des Finances." The provisions will be in force from Jan. 1, 1919.

In the Bulletin Officiel of Dec. 16 last a "dahir" was published, which establishes the order of priority of application for mine prospecting permits sent in to the "Service des Mines" at Rabat by the "Compagnie Chérifienne de Recherches et de Fonages" and by the Société d'Etudes Minières et Industrielles.

At a meeting of the Casablanca "Commission Municipale" the question of Casablanca electric light was discussed at length. The company at present supplying it recognized that it would have to reduce its list of subscribers in order to furnish a satisfactory service. The present cost of machinery made it impossible for the moment to obtain all that was needed. An instance was quoted of a machine that before the war was worth 30,000 francs and would now cost 1,200,000 francs.

The commission decided to hurry on the award of a concession for the supply of electric current for 50 years, to include 1,000 public lights in place of 700, as well as the current requirements for the tramways. The power station for such a supply, according to an estimate made for the commission's scheme a little before the war, would cost 4,000,000 francs. The contract between the town and the present company permitted the municipality to award the furnishing of the supply to a new company whenever it wished; though the first company had a right to continue its supply for two years after the end of the contract, and the new company was bound to purchase its predecessor's machinery. The installation expenses of the existing company amounted to 80,000 francs.

### PANAMA CANAL ZONE SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—Just before his departure from the isthmus, Gen. R. M. Blatchford gave an interview to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in which he made it plain that he did not regard his transfer as being caused by attacks made upon him for his stand on the subject of the enforcement of his regulations against allowing the military forces on the isthmus to circulate in the cities of Panama and Colon as long as the

liquor and vice situation remained as it is.

General Blatchford said that he had applied for a transfer before the situation had become acute, and that his reasons for wishing to be relieved had nothing to do with the situation in Panama. He did not repeat his request because he did not wish to appear to be retiring under fire, but he regards his relief as having been effected at his own initiative, and not because the War Department disagreed with him on the subject of his control of his soldiers and the steps that he had taken to protect them from liquor and vice.

Being asked if he wished to make any comment on the criticisms against him because of certain strong expressions applied by him to the cities of Colon and Panama in the course of his campaign, which were resented by the municipal and national governments of Panama, General Blatchford said that he was no diplomatist. He said that temperamentally he had always called things the way they looked to him, and that he wished that people regretted conditions which caused him to make these remarks as much as he regretted the language that he had been prompted to use. He said that he had raised the flag of decency, and he did not propose to haul it down. If it was hauled down, somebody else would do it, as he would not do it.

### HIGHER RAILWAY FARE IS SOUGHT

Company Serving Portland, Maine, and the Adjoining Territory Reports a Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Though the Portland Street Railway has been operating under a six-cent fare on all lines for three months and on all but two since early last fall, a deficit was the result in 1918 and is unavoidable the present year without another increase, say officials. A petition for increase to a minimum of seven cents has been filed with the Public Utilities Commission, which is expected to give a decision some time in June.

The difficulties which beset the railway branch of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company became apparent more than a year ago and to such an extent that an appeal was made to the commission for an increase in fare from five to six cents, and it was sought to become effective the first of March. There was an immediate and vigorous protest and Attorney General Sturgis was instructed by Governor Milliken to see that the rights of the people were protected. Mayor Frederick W. Hinkley of South Portland was retained by his city as counsel, Augustus F. Moulton of this city represented Scarborough, a committee of the city government, with Henry P. Frank, corporation counsel, represented Portland, while the other near-by cities and towns had attorneys or committees on hand at the hearings to safeguard the interests of their respective communities.

Control of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company has been acquired by outside capitalists and they are mostly New York and Philadelphia men. They control a majority of the board of directors and the local representatives have little voice in the management of the road and the power company. Hydro-electricity is produced at North Gorham on the Presumpscot River at West Buxton, Bonny Eagle and Hiram Falls on the Saco.

### SURIOUS "VICTORY RIBBONS"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General March has warned discharged soldiers against procuring surrious "Victory ribbons," which are being offered for sale by many stores. Adequate supplies of the official ribbon have been ordered by the department.

## BOSTON'S SCHOOL NEEDS ARE URGED

Committee Points Out Inadequacy of Present Appropriation in Effort to Get Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Maintenance of the public school system of Boston upon its present basis, and provision for additional accommodations to meet the increased needs of the school population of the city, are the principal motives set forth by the Boston School Committee in its effort to secure passage of the school appropriation bill now before the state Legislature. In addition, the bill is intended to defray actual losses resulting from the distribution of the state income tax, and to provide, in a small way, for Americanization of the alien element.

Proponents of the bill have pointed out that in 1913 the Boston School Committee, reluctantly and against its better judgment, diverted the sum of \$213,000 from its school-accommodations fund to an appropriation for general school purposes. This was done at the suggestion of Mayor Peters and of the Boston Finance Committee, and resulted disastrously, inasmuch as many elementary pupils were taught during the past year within corridors, basements, and even stores, improvised as classrooms, to meet the crowded conditions.

It is understood that no opposition to the bill will be advanced on the ground of useless expenditure. In fact, Alexander Whiteside, Corporation Counsel of Boston, has advised the House Committee on Education that the Boston School Committee is "efficient, frugal, and prudent" in its undertakings, having assented to a compromise, which restored, in effect, a part of the amount lost to the School Committee through the Income Tax Law, but which went no further. The School Committee, on the other hand, has taken the stand that the question is not one of compromise, and is, therefore, open to but one solution, namely, appropriation of the full sum stipulated in the budget. This has been prepared only after a careful examination into its requirements; and the committee expresses the fear that further retrenchment will result in a general reduction in teachers' salaries, increase in the size of classes, and curtailment of supplies.

The bill under consideration has a referendum clause subjoined, nullifying its effect, even in the event of passage, unless the approval of Mayor Peters and the Boston City Council is granted.

### AMERICANIZATION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—"To be genuinely Americanized is to think as an American, to act as an American, to understand the spirit of America," said Abram I. Elkus, in his report for the Reconstruction Commission recently presented to Governor Smith, in which he makes four recommendations to carry out an Americanization program which he believes will aid in making the immigrant feel and think as an American and not as an isolated inhabitant living in his special racial group.

The program recommends, first, that the annual fund of the education department be increased as far as the State's finances will permit; second, the enactment of a law requiring boys and girls under eighteen to continue their education, after they go to work, especially in English history and ideals; third, the extension of lectures and courses to educate newcomers in

American ideals; fourth, compulsory education of persons more than 18 years of age in reading and writing English.

The report, which was drawn up by the Education Committee of which Felix Adler is chairman, states for its purpose "to abolish illiteracy and spread a general knowledge of the English language." "Faith in the possibilities of democracy must be built up," it continues. "Minority rule, whether autocratic or revolutionary, must be rejected. The American habit of accepting the verdict of the majority must be deeply inculcated. Law-making, which is the essential feature of democracy, must be practiced in the narrower spheres in order that it may be successfully carried out in the wider sphere. The foreign-born citizen who enters the national household must be regarded as a partner of the native-born in building the unfinished house of freedom," the report concludes.

### BUSINESS CONGRESS RECOGNIZES FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office  
DES MOINES, Iowa.—That the business of the large city owes consideration to the smaller community, to the small retailer, and to the farmer was exemplified in the Iowa Business Congress held here recently under the auspices of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. For a number of years the jobbers' bureau of the chamber has been making trade excursion trips to advance Des Moines as a business center, but this year it was decided to do something different. Retailers, bankers, newspaper men, community secretaries and others, including farmers, were invited to come to Des Moines, and there a comprehensive program of business as well as of entertainment was arranged. Sales, advertising, credits, accounting, window displays, farm relations, community buildings, patriotism, etc., were considered, a number of nationally prominent experts participating. "Out of it all will come, in Iowa," says the secretary of the chamber of commerce, "a new relationship between Des Moines, capital and metropolis, and the State, and its communities and interests—a relationship far from business only."

### SOUTHERN BREWERS TO AWAIT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—New Orleans brewers have decided not to follow the path of their northern and eastern contemporaries in the making of 24 per cent beer. The four breweries which were making this product up to May 1, discontinued on that date, and at a meeting of the brewers here it was decided that no more would be made until the test cases in the East had been decided. Virtually all the brewers here said at this conference that they would maintain present forces bottling and shipping beer made before Dec. 1, when manufacture was prohibited by federal order. Several of these brewers resumed the manufacture of 24 per cent beer here sometime ago, but arranged to hold their product in storage, until a federal court decision is reached as to whether beer of this percentage is intoxicating.

### MEMORIAL TO NURSES

DETROIT, Michigan.—In honor of Detroit nurses who served during the war, Mayor Couzens has announced he would present the city a \$300,000 memorial nurses' home. The building will contain living quarters, gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts, theater, and dancing hall.



Prof. Charles S. Sargent

did not prove amenable to New England climate, where it merely lingered for a number of years and finally died; the Styrax flourished, in due season flowered, and is today considered one of the most beautiful, most floriferous and most desirable of small trees. It is another silent tribute to the value of the work undertaken.

From 1876 to 1878, William Smith Clark, president of Amherst College, Massachusetts, was granted leave of absence to establish an agricultural college at Sapporo, in Hokkaido, north Japan. On the very year of his arrival there, Clark sent back seeds of the native trees and shrubs to America, and of these the Arnold Arboretum received a share on Dec. 20, 1876. From these were raised for the first time in America the Japanese tree lilac (Syringa japonica), the Saghalien corktree (Pteleodendron sachalinense), the northern magnolia (M. kobus var. borealis), the white-leaved cat vine (Actinidia polygama), and the ever-



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The June Sale of Aprons







## EDUCATING ALIENS IN WORKING HOURS

Factory Production Is Actually Increased in Cambridge (Massachusetts) Plant That Devotes Time to Americanization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Though using factory time for Americanization classes, the men do more work and they are singing at it," said Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, Cambridge, in addressing the Americanization Conference recently held in the State House, Boston. While describing the work being done in one of the large factories of Cambridge, Superintendent Fitzgerald went on to say, "With many hours of the working time of 150 men devoted to study in naturalization courses, and a large section of one of the floors given over to a schoolroom, not only was it unnecessary to hire extra help, but the factory's production was actually increased. When, after the classes had been running two weeks, the men found that they had been paid for the time spent in the classes, what a happy, enthusiastic lot they were. And industrial classes in Americanization have been so successful in Cambridge that in this last week I have been asked to furnish 12 more teachers."

The manufacturers were among the first to recognize the need of the United States to take hold of the naturalization problem," stated George F. Quimby of the industrial service department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, speaking at the same conference. "A constantly increasing number of the plants in a large percentage of the cities of Massachusetts are organizing classes in Americanization, in which the study of practical English plays a leading part. It is my work to help concerns set up classes. We are ready to cooperate with any and all agencies interested in the work."

"In the factory a most vital factor in all plant work is the plant foreman. They are the link between the employer and the employee, coming into direct contact with both. In Americanization work the foreman comes into a new kind of contact with the employees. He comes to more truly appreciate them and they to more fully appreciate him. A happy relationship is fostered that promises to go a long way in the bringing together of Capital and Labor."

Carroll W. Doten, of the Bureau of Immigration, in introducing the subject of housing, said: "Housing in this country never was sufficient, and of course the war has intensified the lack. It has grown worse and worse until it is bad in the extreme. Especially is this so in the immigrant districts where exploitation has the run." Then it was pointed out by Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Commissioner of Boston, that government subsidy, though not an ideal method, would doubtless be the only means for remedying the housing problem. Wholesome houses should be insisted upon as much as wholesome food. A house should represent more than a mere shelter; it must represent a home, and the home is a most potent factor in Americanization. It is still true that the home is the social unit upon which almost every other phase of civilization depends.

Further discussion along this line brought out that unless Americanization programs include the foreign-born mother, she will be entirely isolated from the rest of the family, and the result will not only be pathetic, but a definite loss for all concerned. J. Randolph Coolidge urged that since education among the natives of other lands is advanced greatly by libraries, an effort should be made to put in the libraries a large number of books relating to themselves as well as to the institutions of this country.

**ACADEMY HONORS AMERICAN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—William Roscoe Thayer of this city is the third American to have been elected a member of the Accademia dei Lincei, the Royal Academy of Science of Rome. This academy, which had en-

rolled among its earliest members Galileo and Colonna, was founded in 1603 by Federico Cesi, marchese di Monticelli, and resuscitated in 1870 under its present name. The institution was endowed by King Humbert in 1878, and five years later, received official recognition from the Italian Government. Since 1883 the Academy has been situated in the Corsini palace, formerly the residence of Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. The library and art collections of the former owners, including the Galleria Nazionale Corsini, have been made over to the institution.

## CONTROL OF STATE HEALTH BOARD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
MOBILE, Alabama.—In line with the demand that has arisen in Alabama for making the existing system of public health administration responsible to the people of the State, the Alabama State Federation of Labor in session here referred to a special committee, with power to act, a resolution favoring the proposal that the state Board of Health be placed under the control of the Governor of the State, on the same basis as other state departments. The federation also passed resolutions opposing any legislation requiring employees of industrial plants to undergo physical examinations, or setting an age limit for employment.

Alabama representatives in Congress were requested to obtain legislation requiring the War Department to dispose of its stores of foodstuffs and supplies so that the people at large can buy them at reasonable prices. The federation also demanded that the Federal Government retain control of the national rail system for a period of five years in order to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the feasibility of government ownership. The United States Postmaster-General was denounced as antagonistic to organized labor and as responsible for bringing government ownership into disfavor with a large number of people. The "Money" strikes were repudiated by the federation, which upheld an unfavorable report on a resolution recommending general strikes on July 4, Sept. 1, and Nov. 19. Congress was urged also to make appropriation to rehabilitate the United States employment service.

## ALABAMA DRY LAW FEATURES SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—The Alabama Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the provisions of the state prohibition law, which declares contraband all conveyances and vehicles of transportation of any kind, which are used for conveying prohibited liquors. In addition to the vehicle so employed, any animals that may be hitched to the vehicle, together with all harness and other accessories, are forfeited to the State. The supplemental act which contains these features was passed by the Legislature in January, 1919. It also contains a section which provides for the confiscation of property used in connection with a distillery, together with the buildings and grounds constituting the premises on which the unlawful act is performed. This provision has not been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

**NEW PROVIDENCE RESERVOIR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Approximately one-fifth of the great reservoir which is to supply the city of Providence with water has been completed. The location is about 10 miles from the city, and the storage capacity 36,000,000,000 gallons. The area of water surface will be 3600 acres, with an average depth of 32 feet.



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## ASK AMERICAN ART WAR RECORDS

Comparatively Poor Showing of  
Official Artists Due to War  
Department's View of Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The approval of President Wilson has been asked for a project to send to Europe a party of American artists to make a pictorial history of the war for exhibition in the proposed National Soldiers' Memorial in Washington, District of Columbia. The letter requesting such approval was written by Albert Eugene Gallatin, who, during the war, was chairman of the Committee on Exhibition, Division of Pictorial Publicity, and it was the outgrowth of much discussion, among artists and art lovers, of the kind of American artists who were chosen, during the war, to go to France.

Apparently, however, some of the significant facts in connection with the selection of the men who did go to Europe are not generally known. The request that eight American artists be sent over originally came to the War Department at Washington from General Pershing. It came as a request without explanation. As explained to this office by a member of the committee in charge of the selection, the War Department did not know why General Pershing wanted the men over there. As affairs developed, it became evident that the department was of the opinion that the men were supposed to be doing propaganda work. Criticism of the committee's selections, on the ground that they did not choose the best of American artists, is declared to be unfounded, in the first instance, because of this conception of their work, on the part of the War Department, as propaganda. Wallace Morgan, one of the eight men sent over, has said that for the first few weeks the artists didn't know exactly what was expected of them. On his return to the United States, he offered to remain in the army, at captain's pay and inconvenience to himself, to finish his work. But the War Department, it is said, replied that "propaganda work" was no longer necessary. As one member of the committee expressed it:

**Art Propaganda**  
"Under such circumstances I doubt very much whether the best of American painters would have been able to do their best work. What the War Department wanted, it seems to me, was a sort of quick-fire, newspaper, day-to-day record, for propaganda purposes. I don't think they were interested in the advancement of art, or in an artistic record of the war." This same member expressed the wish that some of the painters who were approached by the committee, but for one reason or another could not go, would step forward now and say so. There has been a great deal of criticism because George Bellows was not sent, and his name was one of those proposed by Mr. Gallatin at the time. But the fact is that Mr. Bellows was the first man asked, and he said it would be impossible for him to go. Others have criticized the com-

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mittee for not sending Boardman Robinson. He, too, was approached, but his personal objection to all war, he made it plain, made it impossible for him to serve. And it is said that several others of the better artists were also asked, and were unable to go, through no fault of the committee. Those that could go, and did, it is claimed, were all capable of doing better work, if they had been allowed to do it.

The committee was a branch of the Committee on Public Information, and its chairman was Charles Dana Gibson. It is declared that the committee did its best. It is even claimed that more than one of the eight men sent got his place through influence at Washington. And it is also pointed out that the whole business had to be transacted in a great hurry, at the call of General Pershing.

**The Gallatin Letter**

Mr. Gallatin's letter was written in response to the wishes of a group of Americans who realize the importance of art as a national asset, and who are deeply stirred by the example of the Allies in sending their best artists to the front. They do not believe it is too late for the United States to send another group of artists to Europe, if immediate action be taken, so that the great and inspiring part played by the country in the war may be presented to this, and future generations.

There is no indication that any members of the committee who selected the artists who went to France are disposed to object to this project. The whole situation, from the point of view of an unprejudiced observer, seems to be simply another reflection of the fact that in the United States art has not yet become a force sufficiently vital to the people's welfare to raise it, in their government's eyes, above the rank of propaganda. Every one who sees the need of a finer national conception of art, in the United States, hopes that the President will heed Mr. Gallatin's appeal.

**WORK HORSES IN PARADE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, which has accomplished a great deal in improving conditions for work horses, and which conducts an annual parade for the purpose of encouraging good care and treatment of these animals, held its seventeenth yearly event on Memorial Day, when more than 500 well-groomed work horses passed in review before a group of judges. Many prizes and ribbons were awarded in the various classes. Fire horses of both the Boston and Cambridge departments led in the parade, a number of them having taken part for nine successive years.

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## PROSPECTING BY MEANS OF AIRCRAFT

Development of Aeroplane and  
Flying Boat Into the Timber  
"Cruiser" Expected to Aid  
in Disclosing Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.**—The American timber "cruiser" is the newest commercial development of the aeroplane and the flying boat. Vast tracts in the northwest, rich in mineral deposits and fine timber, are shortly to be placed under the scrutiny of experts through the use of aircraft, contracts for such surveys having already been awarded to the Pioneer Commercial Air Line, formed for that purpose according to Lieut.-Col. R. R. Gionard, a Canadian engineer-flier, speaking before the second Pan-American Aeronautic Congress.

"The possibilities of the flying boat and hydro-aeroplane as a means of transportation into the interior of Canada are becoming more apparent every day. A unique opportunity is offered for the hundreds of trained fliers who received their schooling during the war. The owners of big timber and mineral tracts are recognizing now that the flying machine affords the quickest, best and cheapest means of securing the information that will lead to the development of the richest kind of territory."

"Heretofore it has been necessary to send out experts and guides to make these prospecting trips. It was arduous work that entailed great expense and months of travel. But aircraft are now preparing to change all this. The flying boat and the hydro-aeroplane are the logical means of mapping out and investigating the resources of this country, because more than 25 per cent of the area is water and there is good landing always in sight on the rivers and lakes to which the flier could drop at any time."

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divide the areas up into blocks that are numbered. The cruiser flies to the particular block he wishes to prospect, secures samples of the minerals or timbers, and, in addition to laying out maps, secures aerial photographs, so that when he returns to the headquarters of the projecting company he is not only able to show the products, but also the actual photographs to point out where the stuff is located and the best means of transportation. There is one strip, 250 miles by 300 miles, in which prospecting is to be carried out shortly, the contracts having already been signed.

"Reference to the Dominion and provincial geographical reports will satisfy anybody of the great possibilities of this work, especially in northern Quebec and Ungava. Twelve years the Ontario Government prospected and built the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay to Cochrane, resulting in the opening up of the famous Cobalt silver area, and the Porcupine gold field and the Abitibi clay belt were added to agricultural areas of Ontario, and timber and pulp wood limits were thrown open to the public for development."

These same latitudes, proceeding into the Province of Quebec, are as yet undeveloped—in fact, I might say unexplored; but the reports brought in by surveyors, geologists, and sportsmen all tend to prove that northern Quebec has at least the same possibilities as northern Ontario."

**VERMONT SUGAR HARVEST**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MONTPELIER, Vermont.—A revenue of at least \$2,000,000 was secured to Vermont farmers by the maple sugar harvest of 1919, according to an announcement made from the office of Elbert S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture. The number of trees tapped in 1919 was an increase of 1 per cent over those tapped in 1918, but the production was lower in percentage. In 1918 the production per tree averaged 2.25 pounds, while in 1919 it averaged only 1.61 pounds. The price of 1919 are higher than those of 1918, sugar bringing \$2.20 a gallon against \$1.96 a gallon in 1918. The price for maple sugar was 27 cents a pound for the 1919 crop, as against 23 cents a pound for the 1918 crop.

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## SIBERIA PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE

Representative of Government,  
in United States for Supplies,  
Says Development Will Be  
Mostly Along Lines of Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—"Agricultural development of Siberia under the Koltchak Government will proceed along the lines laid down in the past, with one exception," said Prof. N. A. Borodine, representative of the Department of Agriculture of the present Siberian Government, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "That exception," he said, "is the sugar-beet industry which it is planned to introduce into the southern part of the country. With the exception of the fact that the grain production of Siberia will be less than usual this year on account of the lack of farming machinery and the introduction of the beet-sugar industry, the agricultural program of the country remains unchanged."

Professor Borodine, who has just arrived here from Siberia for the purpose of purchasing supplies for agricultural laboratories and experiment stations, was a member of the first Duma under the old régime, and from October, 1916, to April, 1919, represented the Cossack administration in the Koltchak Government at Omsk, Siberia.

What, in his opinion, should be done in the present Russian crisis, is covered in the following statement which Professor Borodine gave out to the press:

"First—The continued assistance of the Siberian Army and of the forces of General Denikin and General Eudenich, with technical equipment and with military and sanitary supplies. Such relief and assistance must be hastened if these forces are to carry on their present operations on an extensive and successful scale."

"Second—The continuation and the development of railroad reconstruction through Siberia, that the country might be given the means with which to approach a sound economic organization."

"Third—The continued presence of allied troops in Siberia to keep order, to suppress outrages, the relief of such troops as are there with fresh troops, however, being highly advisable. To withdraw allied troops from Siberia would be in a great measure to destroy the security of the stricken country."

"Fourth—The construction of direct offensive operations in the Murmansk and Archangel districts with new advances of allied troops upon Riga, Revel and Petrograd, the object being to take all these points, while naval operations should be launched simultaneously in the south to take Odessa, Sebastopol and other vital points in that direction."

"Fifth—The organization of an allied financial commission which shall take upon itself the highly important task of unifying the currency and giving value and direction to the course of the ruble."

"Sixth—The recognition, even though it be temporary, of the provisional Russian Government, now in operation at Omsk; without which recognition no successful cooperation can be accomplished and no direction can be given toward the efforts to bring Russia to economic and political order."

## SOCIALISTS PROTEST PENDING PEACE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—In a set of resolutions just issued by the city central committee of the San Francisco Socialist Party on the peace treaties, this organization takes a position on the extreme Left, or radical, wing of the Socialist Party activities. The resolution declares that the Peace Conference "is controlled by the forces of world capitalism planning to destroy through the treaty arrangements the working class governments already established in Russia, Hungary, and Bavaria, and to prevent the spread of the working class revolution by measures of terrorism and the economic boycott."

Members of the party are called upon to "protest against the ratification of the peace treaty and the so-called League of Nations to which it is appended. The only peace treaty that the workers can be satisfied with is one based upon the replacement of capitalism by the international industrial democracy of the working class. The only League of Nations the workers can be satisfied with is one including the soviet republics of Russia, Hungary, and Bavaria and such other nations as shall establish a strictly working-class government."

## CITIZENSHIP FOR ASIATICS IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, or any other Asiatics who have heretofore been excluded from American citizenship may now be made citizens of the United States, provided they have served in the United States Army or Navy, or have been in the service of the United States merchant marine for

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a period of three years, according to a decision just given by Judge F. H. Rudkin, United States district judge, of Spokane, Washington, who is sitting in the United States District Court in this city.

This decision, which is based on an act of Congress of May, 1918, gives the preponderance of judicial opinion to the belief that Asiatics may, under the law, now be admitted to citizenship under the limitations named. United States district courts in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and Los Angeles, California, have given similar decisions on this point, but United States courts in Oregon and Texas have taken the opposite view.

This decision admitted to citizenship John Chong Cha, a Korean, and Lui Hoy Hong, a Chinese, who have been in the United States military service.

## ALIEN MINERS ARE TO BE TAUGHT ENGLISH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All alien members of the United Mine Workers of America are to be encouraged to become citizens of the United States and to learn the English language, it is announced by Frank J. Hayes, president of the union. He has informed the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor of the plan, and the bureau is extending its citizenship classes to cooperate with the union.

It is said that a diminution of accidents in mines will follow the Americanization work among miners who do not readily understand the safety signs and instructions printed in English. The bureau reports progress in districts 11 and 12, comprising the states of Indiana and Illinois, where all union officials are cooperating in the citizenship movement. Subdistrict No. 5 of Ohio, adopted a resolution that every alien member must declare his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, or forfeit membership in the United Mine Workers of America. The miners are showing an eagerness to take advantage of the instruction.

## NEW PAN-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California.—Preliminary plans have been completed for the initial group of buildings to be erected on the southwest slope of Mount Rubidoux in this city for the housing of the Pan-American university which it is expected will be established in this city within the coming year. More than \$3,000,000 is now available for this institution, the beginning of actual work being contingent only on details which require time for working out. This city has agreed to provide the site free of cost.

The great central building of the proposed group of 19 buildings will be one of the finest structures on the Pacific Coast, if the plans are carried out. It will be called the Hall of the Americas and be utilized for administrative purposes. Other buildings will be grouped on either side of the central structure in semi-circular formation, the topography of the land governing the placing of the buildings in a measure.

## MEAT OFFERS NOT RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Regarding the statement of Washington officials that wholesale grocers decline to handle the surplus canned meats of the War Department, J. H. McLaurin of Jacksonville, president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, states in a telegram to The Christian Science Monitor's Southern News Office: "Wholesale grocers in this section have not received offers of canned meats from the government. The government has offered flour substitutes in large lots, condition not guaranteed; also moidy hams, but jobbers have little business in these commodities."

## PRIVATELY OWNED VESSELS FAVORED

Organ of International Seamen's  
Union of America Against  
Government - Owned Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—While the drift toward public ownership of public utilities by municipalities seems to continue on the Pacific Coast, a good deal of sentiment is being manifested against public ownership of the national utilities by the federal government. One of the latest pronouncements in this regard, and one that will doubtless have a good deal of weight when the question of the final disposition of the American merchant marine comes up for settlement, is the stand for private ownership of the merchant fleet, that has just been taken by The Seamen's Journal, the official organ of the International Seamen's Union of America, which is published here.

To what extent this position reflects the general opinion of organized labor on this important subject is not of course fully apparent, but it may be noted that Paul Scharenberg, the editor of this publication is also secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and one of the leading figures in the organized labor movement on the Pacific Coast.

The substance of the opinion expressed by The Seamen's Journal is that the sale to private owners, upon sufficiently favorable terms to attract purchasers, of all government owned merchant vessels, leaving to the purchasers freedom of operation, is preferable to public ownership and operation or to public ownership and private operation with government control. And curiously enough, this is one instance when Capital and Labor agree on an important industrial question in which they are both vitally interested, as the large shipowners have long been asserting that to turn the ships over to private ownership and operation at the earliest possible moment is the only thing to do.

Various phases of the whole subject of public and private ownership and operation are gone into very thoroughly in the editorial in question but the essence of the objection to public ownership is that under that system there is no guaranty that the interests of the employees will be protected, while their efforts to help themselves will necessarily be restricted.

## BUILDINGS NEEDED FOR HOUSING RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Lack of buildings is the primary cause of the housing situation, in the opinion of Walter S. Kennedy, assistant corporation counsel, who has just made a report on the activities of the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering. He says that, despite statements to the contrary, profiteering actually exists. Mr. Kennedy finds that the rapid changes in ownership, based upon arbitrary valuations, with constant increases of the purchase price of real estate, involving sales and transfers on fictitious values, cause every changing speculator "to choke the last dollar out of the tenant." When no other method is left, he adds, "these swindlers conspire by means of fraudulent conveyances to a lessee who is used simply as a tool to lay on the straw that breaks the camel's back."

Mr. Kennedy says that about 10,000 cases of alleged profiteering have come under the committee's notice, and that about one-fourth of these have been arbitrated through its mediation.

## SHIPS LOADING AT PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—For the first time since the Grand Trunk docks were constructed there are three ships here flying the United States

flag, loading cargo for overseas ports. They are the Roepat, commanded by a United States naval officer, and manned by a naval crew; the new freighter, Henry Clay, and the Procyon. They will load nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain for the French High Commission. The Henry Clay, recently built in Philadelphia, is making its first voyage from this port, and is taking out 400,000 bushels of grain, the largest cargo ever loaded here. The Roepat will take out 260,000 bushels, while the Procyon has about completed loading 190,000 bushels. The Clay and Procyon will go to Havre, while the Roepat will take her cargo to Dunkerque.

## AUTOMATIC CAMERA GUN PROVES SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—An automatic camera gun, mounted on a swivel arrangement on the cowl of a Gurtiss seaplane, was operated successfully here, recently, from a height of 5000 feet. The camera has many of the characteristics of a regular machine gun, being sighted as quickly and by the same methods, and operated by a trigger at the rate of the rate of the machine gun. The camera continues to operate while the finger is on the shuttle, or takes long pictures on the "sniping" shots.

## BOGOTA OUTBREAK TOPIC OF PROTEST

Cauca Assembly in Colombia  
Passes Resolution in Which  
Action of Rioters Before President's  
Palace Is Denounced

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The Assembly of the Department of the Valley of the Cauca in Colombia passed a resolution at a recent session in which it denounced vigorously the action of certain persons in Bogota, who appealed to the American Legation for the protection of the United States against the Government of Colombia. The Cauca Assembly protested against this action of these rioters as being subversive of the sovereignty of Colombia.

The action of this Colombian legislative body was brought about because of a socialist demonstration in front of the presidential palace in Bogota, in which a riotous mass of Colombians, after calling for the President, proceeded to interrupt and to insult Dr. Suarez after he appeared in response to their call. When an effort by the police was made to obtain order,

a series of fights started, resulting in the killing of five persons and the wounding of 10 others. Many stores and shops in the vicinity were sacked and order was restored by calling out the national troops.

It has been learned that this outbreak in Bogota was the result of radical propaganda conducted from Buenos Aires, and directed to all South American countries. There is a center of Bolshevik agitation in Buenos Aires backed with plenty of money and with the professed intention of creating revolutions in all South American countries. One of the leaders in this movement in Buenos Aires is a native of Colombia, Juan Ignacio Galvez. This man, who is a voluminous writer, was lately connected with the German propaganda in Spain and went to Buenos Aires after the collapse of the German power. He is now lending himself to the radical propaganda throughout South America, and is especially active in fomenting trouble between Peru and Bolivia on the one side, and Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador on the other. The outbreak in Colombia is closely related to this propaganda. The President of Colombia, Marcel Fidel Suarez, was elected on the Conservative ticket, and is said to be strongly pro-Ally and anti-German. His Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Holguin, was the author of a resolution introduced into the Colombian Congress denouncing Germany for the submarine warfare, and expressing sympathy with the allied cause.

## PROSPERITY COMES WITH PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

CORTLAND, New York.—An investigation made here by Abner F. Brown, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who is studying conditions in many cities which have recently adopted prohibition, shows that Cortland has prospered since it went dry. Reports show an increase in the sale of high grade goods since prohibition went into effect last October, and that many of the wage earners' families are living under better conditions than ever before.

There were 58 cases of arrests in the city court during the last six months of the wet rule, for offenses other than drunkenness, as contrasted with 46 similar cases during the first six months of prohibition. In the same period there were 115 cases of drunkenness, which were reduced to 21 under the dry régime. In the last month before prohibition went into effect there were 52 cases of crime and in the following month under the dry rule only eight were committed.

According to the police the gangs that infested the streets for an hour or so after the saloons closed are practically gone, and it is now far safer for women to be on the streets late at night than formerly.

## The White House

Grant Avenue, Post and Sutter Streets, San Francisco, Calif.,

## has in progress the June Sale of Lingerie

An event that affords a worth-while opportunity to economize to those who desire inexpensive garments as well as those preferring the choicest grades of underwear—

—an opportunity made possible by advantageous buying many months ago and by diminishing the usual margin of profit during this sale.

ALL lingerie in The White House stocks are underpriced—the finest of hand-made lingerie from France, the hand-embroidered underwear from the Philippines, and the crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and cotton garments from the foremost manufacturers in America.

## Wash Dresses

Women's wash dresses in a variety of models from the very simple to the extremely elaborate—

—Striped, checked or plaid ginghams, Grandma chintz, organdies, linens, nets, voiles, English prints—in harmonizing shades and contrasting colors—embroidered, bead or braid trimmed.

Many reproductions of the far more expensive foulard effects.

Prices range from \$5.95, \$6.50, \$11.75 to \$17.50.

(Second Floor)

## Sports Apparel

Sports, outing and motoring clothes for men, women and children.

Riding habits, suits, breeches and skirts of khaki as well as the more costly materials.

Women's coats of leather, velvet, faille silk, linen—coats for men of leather, imported woollens—for sports, outing, motor and general wear.

Boys' outing and riding suits—small children's beach and play garments.

Wide range of choice, from the inexpensive to the garments of the choicest materials.

## June Sale of Household Linens

The less expensive cotton goods as well as the pure linens are reduced for this sale.

Pure Irish linen damask napkins, 22x22-inch, reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.85 a dozen.

Linen and cotton mixed napkins, 18x18-inch, reduced from \$3.75 to \$3.35 a dozen.

Hemmed cotton damask napkins, 22x22-inch, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.90 a dozen.

Fine cotton damask napkins 22x22-inch, reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.75 a dozen.

64x64-inch, round scalloped cotton damask cloths, reduced from \$2.85 to \$2.50.

70x70-inch, round scalloped cotton damask cloths, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.95.

Pure linen damask cloths, 2x2-yard, reduced from \$10.50 to \$7.25.

Pure linen damask cloths, 2x2 1-2-yard, reduced from \$11.50 to \$9.75.

2x2 1-2-yard, cotton damask cloths, reduced from \$4 to \$3.35.

18x36-inch, huck towels of heavy weave, regularly 6 for \$2.25, on sale at 6 for \$1.75.

18x34-inch, hemstitched huck towels, Irish linen warp, damask borders, regularly 6 for \$4.50, on sale at 6 for \$3.75.

19x35-inch, hemstitched huck towels, finely woven, Irish linen warp, damask borders, regularly 6 for \$5.25, on sale at 6 for \$4.75.

22x43-inch, extra fine, heavy bath towels, very absorbent, regularly 3 for \$3, on sale at 3 for \$2.65.

Those living outside of San Francisco should communicate with the Personal Shopping Service, by wire, mail or phone, or when visiting The White House request a Personal Shopper, who will accompany you while shopping.

Delivery charges prepaid on all purchases to patron's nearest freight, express or postoffice in the United States and Hawaii.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL WINS  
COLLEGE TITLE

Ithacans Take Fifth Straight Intercollegiate A. A. A. Track and Field Championship—One New Record Is Made

**A. A. A. TEAM STANDING**

College	Points
Cornell University	29 1/2
University of Pennsylvania	29
University of Michigan	25 1/2
Harvard University	23
Dartmouth College	14
Yale University	13 1/2
Princeton University	12
Georgetown University	9
University of Wisconsin	8 1/2
University of Illinois	5
University of Minnesota	5
Lafayette College	4
Georgetown University	3
Columbia University	3
Syracuse University	3

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Showing superior strength in the track events, the Cornell University track team won its fifth straight championship title in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in the Harvard Stadium, Saturday afternoon, with 29 1/2 points to its credit. University of Pennsylvania was second with 29, while the University of Michigan finished third with 25 1/2 and Harvard a close fourth with 23.

C. E. Johnson '20, of the University of Michigan, was the individual star of the meet, capturing 12 1/2 points by taking first in the running broad jump, second in the 100-yard dash and tying for second in the running high jump. He qualified for the semi-finals of the 200-yard hurdles on Friday, but did not run in them Saturday.

P. J. Sines Jr., of the University of Pittsburgh, winner of the 440-yard dash in 1918, who qualified for the 440 and 220-yard dashes on Friday, did not run Saturday as he was not in condition.

There were three athletes who won two first places. They were K. A. Mayer of Cornell, who won the 400-yard dash and 880-yard run, Walker Smith of Cornell, who won the high and low hurdles, and W. C. Hammond, Pennsylvania, who won the two sprints.

One new association record was made when Capt. I. C. Dresser '19 of Cornell won the two-mile run in the fast time of 9m. 22.5s. Considering the fact that he led almost from the very start and was not pushed by any of his competitors, his performance was very fine. The former record was 9m. 23.4s. made by J. S. Hoffmire of Cornell in 1914.

The most exciting race of the day was the one-mile run which was won by D. F. O'Connell '21 of Harvard. Robert Crawford '22 of Lafayette College set the pace for all but about 100 yards of the distance, the Princeton runner following closely on his heels and jumping into the lead about 75 yards from the finish. He won by a scant yard in the good time of 4m. 23.3s. The summary:

**100-Yard Dash**—Won by W. C. Hammond, Pennsylvania; C. E. Johnson, Michigan; second, William Moore, Harvard; third, Robert Cook, Michigan; fourth, Wingate Rollins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fifth, Time—16s.

**220-Yard Dash**—Won by C. E. Hammond, Pennsylvania; William Moore, Harvard; second, R. D. Clark, Princeton; third, Robert Cook, Michigan; fourth, F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania; fifth, Time—25s.

**440-Yard Dash**—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell; L. Terrell, Princeton; second, C. W. Rice, Rutgers; third, John Stewart, Yale; fourth, L. Souder, Syracuse; fifth, Time—55s.

**880-Yard Run**—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell; M. R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania; second, C. E. Hammond, Columbia; third, P. J. Turner, Syracuse; fourth, A. J. Oakley, Dartmouth; fifth, Time—1m. 56s.

**One-Mile Run**—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard; Robert Crawford, Lafayette; second, T. C. McDermott, Cornell; third, J. H. O'Leary, Cornell; fourth, V. K. Raymond, Princeton; fifth, Time—4m. 23s.

**Two-Mile Run**—Won by I. C. Dresser, Cornell; R. W. Davis, California; second, C. G. Gardner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; third, H. L. D. Hutchinson, Harvard; fourth, H. L. Dudley Jr., Yale; fifth, Time—9m. 22s.

**Four-Mile Run**—Won by K. A. Mayer, Cornell; J. M. Watt, Cornell; second, W. A. Savage, Brown; fourth, C. H. Y. Belliveau, Rutgers; fifth, Time—15m. 45s.

**120-Yard Hurdles**—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell; J. M. Watt, Cornell; second, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton; third, W. A. Savage, Brown; fourth, C. H. Y. Belliveau, Rutgers; fifth, Time—15m. 45s.

WESBROOK WINS  
SINGLES TITLE

Captures Honors in Tenth Annual I. C. A. A. Tourney—Member of Winning Doubles Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Showing the same excellent tennis form and command of the court of the earlier days of the tournament, W. K. Westbrook '21 of the University of Michigan carried off the singles championship in the tenth annual title tennis tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference of the United States of America at the University of Michigan.

Westbrook defeated H. H. Adams '21 of Minnesota in the singles, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, having the match obviously in his grasp from the start. In the doubles, Adams was teamed by his steady hard-fighting team mate, H. W. Norton '20, and Adams called more of his brilliance into play than he showed against Westbrook alone. The result was a hard fight before the Michigan pair, Westbrook and N. B. Bartz Jr. '21, won out, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

Sticking to the base line, and playing a sharp game from the start, Westbrook ran through three games before Adams got a look-in in the first singles set. The left-hand drives of the Ann Arbor player disconcerted Adams. The latter's best fight was in the third set, when he won the opening game on his own service and scored 24 points to the winner's 23. Following is the point score of the match:

**FIRST SET**  
Westbrook ..... 4 2 4 2 4 4—26  
Adams ..... 2 2 4 1 0 0—11

**SECOND SET**  
Westbrook ..... 4 5 2 4 1 4 4—28  
Adams ..... 1 3 4 1 1 2 0—16

**THIRD SET**  
Westbrook ..... 1 4 4 4 5 6 4—32  
Adams ..... 4 1 2 2 3 8 2—24

Adams played more like his dashing exhibitions of the semi-final round in the doubles contest when Norton's unflinching team-work steadied him. Adams and Norton worked their way up to net whenever permitted the chance, but Westbrook, standing back on his own base line, kept whipping the ball across which did not permit the Gopher players to reach the forecourt very often.

Westbrook's game was almost impregnable when the Michigan team was being pushed, Minnesota trying to play chiefly against Bartz, whom Adams and Norton regarded as the weaker, but Bartz held up his end manfully, both he and Westbrook getting in some fine passing shots.

In the second set, Adams got his overhead to working, and Norton continued some fine volleying, the Minnesota pair sweeping aside a 2-0-0 lead held by the Michigan players, until the count stood 5 to 4. Then Michigan broke through on Adams' service and won the next three games. The last set was a hard battle, but Minnesota was playing a losing game. The point score:

**FIRST SET**  
Michigan ..... 5 2 4 0 4 6 0—37  
Minnesota ..... 2 2 4 1 1 4 5—31

**SECOND SET**  
Michigan ..... 5 2 2 4 1 9 1—43  
Minnesota ..... 2 3 4 3 5 1 6 4 4—21

**THIRD SET**  
Michigan ..... 3 4 1 6 4 4 7 4 5—39  
Minnesota ..... 5 1 4 1 0 2 2 4 3—33

**SINGLES—Final Round**  
W. K. Westbrook, Michigan, defeated H. H. Adams, Minnesota, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

**DOUBLES—Final Round**  
W. K. Westbrook and N. B. Bartz Jr., Michigan, defeated H. H. Adams and H. W. Norton, Minnesota, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

**PRINCETON WINS IN ELEVENTH INNING**

**NEW HAVEN, Connecticut**—Princeton University batters found W. D. Robinson, the Yale University pitcher, in the eleventh inning of their game Saturday, for three consecutive hits scoring the only run of the contest. Up to this point Robinson had held the Orange and Black players to two hits in 10 innings.

Speculatively fielding featured the game throughout checking many runs for both sides. Capt. W. H. Bade played a fine game for the visitors at third base, while Capt. R. H. Boyd of Yale starred for the local nine. The score:

**Innings**—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E  
Princeton ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0  
Yale ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Batteries—Margaret and Trimble; Robinson and Holmes. Umpires—Johnstone and Westervelt.

KANSAS AGGIES WIN  
IN M. V. TRACK MEET

Defeat University of Missouri With Total of 28 1-2 Points—Iowa State and Grinnell Are Tied for Third Place

**M. V. CONFERENCE TEAM STANDING**

College	Points
Kansas State Agricultural College	28 1/2
University of Missouri	24 1/2
Iowa State College	24
Grinnell College	24
University of Nebraska	13 1/2
University of Kansas	13 1/2
American S. of O.	10
Simpson College	9 1/2
Drake University	7 1/2
Des Moines College	5 1/2
Southwestern State Normal	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**AMES, Iowa**—Kansas State Agricultural College sprang a big surprise in the twelfth annual Missouri Valley Conference track meet held here Saturday afternoon by taking first place from University of Missouri, with a total of 28 1/2 points. Missouri finished a close second, due to the poor work of her star men, with a total of 24 1/2 points, while Iowa State and Grinnell College tied for third with 24 points each.

Wilbur Bohm, of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, broke the only record, when he made a distance of 128ft. 6 1/2 in. of the discus throw, breaking the record of 126ft. 10 1/2 in. held by H. K. Thatcher of Missouri. He won first in the shot-put, and pushed W. F. Sylvester, of Missouri, for individual honors. Sylvester won the honors with a total of 11 points.

The failure of Sylvester and Marshall Haddock of Kansas to perform in their usual style was the chief factor in the victory of Kansas State. Clifford Gallagher, of Kansas State, defeated Sylvester by inches in the low hurdles, while Clara Hendrickson, of Simpson College, took the high hurdles with a yard to spare.

Karl Hass, of Grinnell, took both dashes with ease, though a strong wind prevented fast time. Besides placing first in the dash events he ran the last lap of the half-mile relay and easily defeated the Kansas entry on the home stretch.

R. E. Johnson of Des Moines College stepped out on the back stretch in the half-mile run and defeated R. B. Watson, of Kansas State with a good lead, in 1m. 59.2s. Iowa State placed first, second, and fourth in the mile run, but the entries in the two-mile could not keep pace with W. T. Foreman, and R. B. Watson of Kansas State, the former winning in 10m. 33.5s. The summary:

**100-Yard Dash**—Won by Karl Hass, Grinnell; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; second, Clifford Gallagher, Kansas State; third, J. Evans, Kansas State; fourth, Time—16 1/2s.

**220-Yard Dash**—Won by Karl Hass, Grinnell; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; second, Clifford Gallagher, Kansas State; third, J. Evans, Kansas State; fourth, Time—26 1/2s.

**440-Yard Dash**—Won by B. J. McMahon, Nebraska; H. N. Barlow, Missouri; second, M. N. Clift, Kansas; third, K. D. Crane, Grinnell; fourth, Time—56 1/2s.

**880-Yard Run**—Won by R. E. Johnson, Des Moines College; R. B. Watson, Kansas State; second, W. R. Merriam, Iowa State; third, W. D. Parker, Missouri; fourth, Time—1m. 59 1/2s.

**One-Mile Run**—Won by D. C. Stone, Iowa State; J. R. Mitchell, Iowa State; second, Clarence Gunderson, Simpson; third, P. J. Hanson, Iowa State; fourth, Time—4m. 33 1/2s.

**Two-Mile Run**—Won by W. T. Foreman, Kansas State; R. B. Watson, Kansas State; second, Wilbur Bohm, Grinnell; third, Samuel Gordon, Grinnell; fourth, Time—10m. 33 1/2s.

**120-Yard Hurdles**—Won by Clara Hendrickson, Simpson; W. F. Sylvester, Missouri; second, Floyd Wright, Nebraska; third, Milton Burnell, Drake; fourth, Time—1m. 45 1/2s.

**440-Yard Hurdles**—Won by Clifford Gallagher, Kansas State; W. F. Sylvester, Missouri; second, David Evans, Grinnell; third, Milton Burnell, Drake; fourth, Time—2m. 28s.

**Half-Mile Relay**—Won by Grinnell College (David Evans, Dudley Cowden, C. C. Minty, Karl Hass); University of Kansas; second, Iowa State College; third, University of Nebraska; fourth, Time—3m. 27 1/2s.

**One-Mile Relay**—Won by University of Nebraska (John Gibbs, Bryan Stromer, Rudolph Fuchs, B. J. McMahon); Grinnell College; second, University of Missouri; third, Iowa State College; fourth, Time—7m. 27 1/2s.

**Running High Jump**—Won by W. J. Paige, Iowa State, 5ft. 9in.; E. W. Frost, Kansas State, 5ft. 7in.; H. E. Bert, Drake, and Leon Scott, Grinnell, tied for third, 5ft. 5in.

**Running Broad Jump**—Won by W. F. Sylvester, Missouri, 21ft. 6 1/2in.; L. R. Anderson, Southwestern State Normal, second, 21ft. 2 1/2in.; W. J. Paige, Iowa State, third, 20ft. 4 1/2in.; J. H. Marshall, Missouri, and Kenneth Vincel, Grinnell, tied for fourth, 20ft. 7 1/2in.

**Pole Vault**—Won by C. L. Lewis, Missouri, 11ft. 9in.; Carl Hendrickson, Simpson, and E. W. Frost, Kansas, tied for second, 11ft. 4in.; C. Helzer, Kansas, and Harold Gehring, Nebraska, tied for fourth, 10ft. 6in.

cality in the ruling a friendly attitude was taken toward the petition from Oklahoma.

Drake University and Washington University will not be allowed to enter freshmen students in Conference athletic events after this season. These two colleges were given permission to compete first-year men last spring when the war depleted the number in athletics, but the permission was lifted at the meeting Saturday. The place for the Conference track meet next spring and for the cross-country meet next fall will be deferred until the fall meeting of the committee.

The members who attended were C. C. Williams, W. A. Manley of Missouri, R. H. Wolcott of Nebraska, W. Morehouse of Drake, H. W. Matlock of Grinnell, S. W. Beyer of Iowa State, W. E. McCourt of Washington, and M. F. Ahearn of Kansas State.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Dartmouth College lawn tennis team defeated Fordham University in their dual meet at New York, Saturday, 5 matches to 1.

Wesleyan University won its annual dual tennis match with Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, Saturday, 5 matches to 1.

The Yale 1922 lawn tennis team won its annual meet with the Columbia 1922 team at New Haven, Connecticut, Saturday, 5 matches to 1.

The Syracuse University lacrosse team defeated the Harvard varsity at Soldiers Field, Boston, Saturday, 3 to 0. All three goals were scored by Captain Wilcox.

Howard Wilcox won the 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis Automobile Speedway, Saturday, in 5h. 44m. 21.75s. Edward Hearne was second in 5h. 46m. 19.25s. The winner averaged 87.12 miles an hour.

The Yale University gun team defeated Dartmouth College in their intercollegiate shoot at New Haven, Connecticut, Saturday with 448 points as against 424 for Dartmouth. Princeton failed to take part in the shoot.

The Boston Athletic Association trapshooting team defeated the New York Athletic Club team in their third meet of the year at Lakewood, New Jersey, Saturday, 477 to 470. This gave the B. A. A. a victory for the season by 16 points.

The Yale varsity lawn tennis team won the eastern college lawn tennis team championship for 1919 Friday when it defeated the Harvard varsity in its final match of the year, 7 matches to 3. The Yale team met the West Side Tennis Club in a dual match at New York, Saturday, and broke even, each team winning five matches.

Miss Eleanor Goss of the West Side Tennis Club won the women's invitation lawn tennis singles at the Pelham Country Club, Saturday, by defeating Mrs. E. W. Raymond, a former Metropolitan champion, in the final round, 6-1, 6-3. Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau won the doubles by defeating Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

W. T. Tilden 2d. of the Germantown Cricket Club won permanent possession of the Plymouth Cup, Saturday, by defeating W. F. Johnson of Cynwyd in the final round of the Plymouth Country Club tennis tournament, Saturday, at Morrisstown, Pennsylvania, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. Tilden and Rodney Beck won the doubles by defeating C. G. Shafer and T. N. Smith, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Boston English High School won the New Hampshire State College interscholastic track and field championship meet for the second time, Saturday, with 56 points. Maine Central Institute was second with 24.

Two records were broken when Capt. John Pomeroy, English High, did 5ft. 7 1/2 in. in the running high jump, and Clarence Emery of Maine Central threw the hammer 156ft.

**One-Mile Relay**—Won by University of Nebraska (John Gibbs, Bryan Stromer, Rudolph Fuchs, B. J. McMahon); Grinnell College; second, University of Missouri; third, Iowa State College; fourth, Time—7m. 27 1/2s.

**Running High Jump**—Won by W. J. Paige, Iowa State, 5ft. 9in.; E. W. Frost, Kansas State, 5ft. 7in.; H. E. Bert, Drake, and Leon Scott, Grinnell, tied for third, 5ft. 5in.

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**16-Pound Shotput**—Won by Wilbur Bohm, American School of Osteopathy, 40ft. 1 1/2in.; D. L. Wagner, Iowa State, second, 39ft. 5 1/2in.; H. E. Bert, Drake, third, 39ft. 5in.; C. L. Lewis, Missouri, fourth, 39ft. 5in.

**Discus Throw**—Won by Wilbur Bohm, American School of Osteopathy, 128ft. 6 1/2in.; L. Lewis, Missouri, second, 122ft. 10in.; C. R. Enlow, Kansas State, third, 117ft. 5 1/2in.; Marshall Haddock, Kansas, fourth, 115ft. 9 1/2in.

Oklahoma University and St. Louis University will not be admitted in the Conference according to a ruling made here at a meeting of the faculty representatives in connection with the track meet. They were barred from the Conference on a technicality in the management of athletics in their respective colleges. At Oklahoma athletics are under student management, and the Missouri Valley Conference ruled that they should come under faculty supervision before their admittance. Outside of this technicality.

**BRAVES FIELD**  
"The Home of Big Things"  
BOSTON—BROOKLYN  
TODAY AT 3:15  
Tickets at Wright & Ditson's

NEW INVASIONS  
WILL START SOON

American League Western Clubs Are Coming East While National League Eastern Clubs Go West on Thursday

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	22	8	73%
Brooklyn	17	11	61%
Cincinnati	19	14	57%
Pittsburgh	15	17	47%
Chicago	15	13	48%
Philadelphia	13	14	48%
Boston	9	18	33%
St. Louis	10	21	32%

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Philadelphia 6, Boston 1  
Brooklyn 3, New York 2  
Pittsburgh 10, Cincinnati 1  
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 9  
New York 2, Boston 1  
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1  
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3  
Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 1

**GAMES TODAY**  
Brooklyn at Boston  
Philadelphia at New York  
Cincinnati at St. Louis  
Pittsburgh at Chicago

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	24	8	75%
Cleveland	19	11	63%
New York	15	11	57%
St. Louis	15	14	52%
Detroit	11	16	40%
Boston	12	15	44%
Washington	9	19	32%
Philadelphia	6	20	23%

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 6, Philadelphia 1  
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2  
New York 6, Washington 5  
St. Louis 9, Detroit 7

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Washington 5, New York 2  
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2  
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1

**GAMES TODAY**  
Chicago at Detroit  
St. Louis at Cleveland  
Boston at Washington  
New York at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—On Thursday of this week the western clubs of the American League will open their first invasion of the eastern circuit for the season of 1919 while on the same day New York will open the first invasion of the western circuit by the eastern clubs of the National League with the three other clubs in this league opening on Friday.

At the present writing there appears to be little to the two major-league battles except Chicago in the American and New York in the National. These two teams have been playing very fast baseball of late and have opened up quite a margin between first and second places. It is still, however, a long way to the end of the season and many changes may come about in the meantime.

The eastern clubs of the National League had somewhat the better of their battles with the western clubs on the invasion of the former's territory. Twenty-nine victories were credited to the former as against 21 to the latter. New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn won a majority of 11 games, while Cincinnati, which did not among the western clubs, finished with an even break. Chicago made the poorest showing by winning only four of 12 games played.

In the American League the western clubs had the best of it, winning 34 of the 45 games played. St. Louis headed all the clubs with 10 victories in 11 games played while Cleveland was next with nine out of 11. Every one of the western clubs had at least an even break while not an eastern club was able to win half its games. Boston made the poorest showing by winning only two games in 12 starts.

T. R. Cobb has hit his stride and has climbed from seventh to first place among the batters of the American League with an average of .377. He is pressing Joseph Jackson of Chicago

for total base honors, according to averages released Saturday and including Wednesday's games. Jackson has 54 total bases and Cobb 53.

George Weaver of Chicago continues in front as a run maker, having registered 24 times, while his team mate, E. T. Collins, increased his lead for stolen base honors to 11. James Shaw of Washington is tied with G. E. Ruth of Boston for home run honors, each having three, while Ray Chapman of Cleveland leads the sacrifice hitters with 13.

Other leading batters who have participated in 15 or more games are: W. H. Schang, Boston, .375; William Wambagans, Cleveland, .364; Frank Bodie, New York, .357; Joseph Jackson, Chicago, .353; W. L. Gardner, Cleveland, .344; E. W. Smith, Cleveland, .343; George Weaver, Chicago, .342; W. C. Jacobson, St. Louis, .338.

C. C. Cravath of Philadelphia is far in the lead of National League batters with an average of .542 and is tied for home run honors with Benjamin Kauff of New York. Each has made four. Ross Youngs of New York, who is second in batting, with .336, leads in total bases with 54. Ivan Olson of Washington, in addition to leading the run-getters with 21, leads in stolen bases with 10. H. H. Myers and L. C. Mazoe of Brooklyn share sacrifice honors with eight each. Other leading batters for 15 or more games are: P. J. Kilduff, Chicago, .385; Emil Meusel, Philadelphia, .378; I. B. Wingo, Cincinnati, .371; Fred Williams, Philadelphia, .346; W. A. Rariden, Cincinnati, .339; Lew McCarty, New York, .329; Edward Konetchy, Brooklyn, .326.

A broken oar and later a disqualification put the Annapolis shell out of the freshmen eight-oared race in which Syracuse surprised everybody by winning by a half length from Yale, with Pennsylvania two and a half lengths back of the Elis. The summary:

**First Eight-Oared Shells (Steward Challenge Cup)**—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; University of Pennsylvania, second; Syracuse University, third, Time—4m. 55s.

**Junior Varsity Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells (New England Challenge Cup)**—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; Princeton University, second; Syracuse University, third; University of Pennsylvania, fourth, Time—4m. 45s.

**Freshmen Eight-Oared Shells**—Won by Syracuse University; Yale University second; University of Pennsylvania, third; Annapolis crew disqualified, Time—4m. 49s.

**Special Eight-Oared Shells (150 Pounds Crew)**—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; University of Pennsylvania, second, Time—4m. 24s.

**First Four Scull Centipedes**—Won by Vesper B. C. (Bow, Frank Muller; No. 2, F. G. Lehm; No. 3, Edward Graef; stroke, J. R. Kelly), Time—7m. 18s.; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York (bow, R. H. Pearce; No. 2, H. Strinkamp; No. 3, J. Keenan; stroke, F. Crowley), second.

**Senior Double Sculls**—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second, Time—7m. 57s.

**Two extra innings were necessary, however, before the midshipmen could secure a decision. Both nines played good ball and heavy hitting featured the contest. The local team out-hit the visitors 15 hits to**



Prompt Daily Returns.  
14 Western Ave., Seattle, Washington.

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**WILD & STEVENS, INC.**



## The Giants of the Glen

"I do hope you won't find it dull  
down here," it chirped. "I would give

"None of their hops for me," said the

*The Sphinx*

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding, with dark stitching or thread visible. The overall tone is warm and slightly off-white.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

shelf among the bottles of oil, polish, boxes of paste and trays of shoe strings, and here I have been ever since.

"But there's no need for pity; in fact, I'm happier here than any place I've been. It was gay, to be sure, in the window and I liked to see the parades and watch the passers-by, but the window had its drawbacks, for you felt as if you were always on exhibition; it was like being dressed for company all the time. One didn't dare to relax a bit, for a wrinkle was a crime, and, besides, there were so

showed her it wasn't the fault of the shoe and she soon enough saw this for herself. For the next few years, she brought him very often; one time a pair lasted him only three weeks. She was still very particular about the fit and would say: "Whatever else, Mr. Rutland, please see that they are long enough, for he's growing so rapidly." And to please her, Mr. Rutland would take up the little chap's foot with the new shoe on it and show her that the shoes were a whole half inch longer. He knew, however, that they'd be worn out long before he outgrew them.

*The Sphinx, its battered old face gazing across the desert*

## A Visit to Cairo

me, its little colored windows of red, green, blue, and yellow, its hundreds of domes, and its walls of alabaster, is very fine; coming out into the courtyard, we were shown a well 320 feet deep, with a fine echo when one calls down it. The mosque has twin minarets.

1

## When Dalton Swam

Dalton enjoyed that summer. He lashed and frolicked and admired the stunts of the big boys. But somehow he did not learn to swim, himself. Several of his own group graduated from the shallow pool into the "deep."

ould have brought him to the deep  
ole" if he had only kept on

comfortable, she goes to Mr. Comfit

uses his shoes. He never has a pair

present for before the shoes were  
orn out. I think that just preceded  
the pair that had the toes all rubbed  
out; you see, he was creeping then  
and creeping is awfully hard on shoes.  
"I don't quite recall what followed  
then. I presume there were many  
much the same order, but I remem-

nd best of all a lullaby.

hen I repeat those scales again  
ill practice hour is over, when  
he cuckoo peeps once more at me  
nd sings his message joyfully:

"Cuckoo, Cuckoo!"

## At the Piano

The cuckoo peeps once more at me  
And sings his message joyfully:  
"Cuckoo, Cuckoo!"

You're through, dear, through.



## MUSIC

## English Notes

By THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has recently issued its fifth annual report; and though the space devoted to the musical activities of the trust is much less than that occupied with the scheme for rural libraries, yet there are some points which may be noted with interest. It appears that the trustees have asked Sir Henry Hadow "to investigate and describe the agencies which exist for promoting the practice and appreciation of the art of music among people of the United Kingdom at the present time, and to report what steps might be taken toward their further encouragement in the future, either from the funds of the trust or from other sources." Sooner or later, say the trustees, they will have to consider whether they can, in any practical way, encourage the actual performance of the finest native music, or whether the matter is one which can best be left to private enterprise. This is one of the points in regard to which Sir Henry Hadow's report will, doubtless, help them to reach a conclusion. Its completion has been delayed by the employment of its author on important war duty. When published the trustees anticipate that it will have an influence far beyond its immediate object of enabling them to base their action on full knowledge and the best advice.

They note that, under the able direction of Dr. Terry, further progress has been made with the recovery of the works of the musicians of the Tudor age, and the transcription of them into modern notation. It is gratifying to see that financial assistance has been continued at an increased rate to the Association of Musical Competition Festivals.

Miss Margaret Nieka, after several years of war work as commandant at a military hospital, has returned to the concert platform, and recently gave a recital at the Eolian Hall. The program contained some well-known songs, besides others that were less familiar, and they were rendered in five different languages—English, French, Italian, Russian, and Serbian. Miss Nieka gave abundant proof that her arduous war labors had in no way affected her powers, for her singing was delightful in its grace and well-controlled tone, especially in songs of Scarlati, Ravel, and Bachelet, where the ease and finish of her method made her performance a constant musical pleasure. Mr. Albert Sammons played a number of violin solos and fully maintained his great reputation.

At the last of the Queen's Hall Symphony concerts of the present season a new suite in G for orchestra, by William Boyce, was revived. The suite is composed of movements taken from some of the 12 sonatas for violin, violoncello, and bass, written in 1747, and arranged by Sir Hubert Parry for the Countess of Radnor's Ladies String Band. All the movements are melodious and graceful, the beautiful and concluding gavotte being the gems.

Dr. William Boyce received his early musical education from Charles King and Dr. Maurice Greene, afterward studying with Dr. Pepusch. He is generally known by the great work on "Cathedral Music," which he published in three quarto volumes, using material that came from Dr. Greene, but himself making many additions to the collection. His noble anthems, and the famous song, "Hearts of Oak," with Garlick's words, have made their appeal to many generations of Englishmen.

Mr. Isidore de Lara has concluded his present series of British music concerts. Among the items on the farewell program were the pianoforte quintet of Eugene Goossens, some string quartet pieces entitled "Shakespeare Fairy Characters," by Joseph Speaight, and a suite of miniatures for violin by Philip Cathie. Mr. de Lara stated that during the course of these concerts he had produced 266 works by British composers, of which 26 were new. In all 1200 concerts had been given, and of these 170 were "All British." Surely a remarkable and altogether welcome achievement.

Sir Frederick and Lady Bridge were recently presented with four silver candlesticks and a check upon the occasion of Sir Frederick's retirement from the post of organist of Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Westminster, who made the presentation, said that Sir Frederick had for 44 years done his very best for the objects he had nearest at heart; namely, the promotion of religious music in the abbey, the development of musical art, and also the honor and prestige of their beloved building. Sir Frederick had probably seen greater changes than any abbey organist. The last 50 years had witnessed as great a development in religious music as any time since the Middle Ages.

Sir Frederick Bridge, in reply, expressed his gratification at having been able to carry out his duties so vigorously and with such apparent satisfaction to all. He was glad to retire with the honorable title of Emeritus Organist at Westminster Abbey. During his career, he said, he had always made up his mind to be cheerful, and he thought that had helped him in no small degree. He accepted that expression of the kindness of his friends with intense gratitude. In such circumstances his retirement was a pleasant thing.

Dr. Charles Harris, the founder and conductor of the famous Imperial Choir, has arrived in London for the purpose of calling together all those who have sung with him in previous years. Dr. Harris hopes to organize an "Empire Choir" of some 10,000 voices, and to emphasize in song and praise "a greater Empire than has

been" by an open-air festival in one of the parks of London. This, he says, will afford a unique opportunity to the whole public to join in a service of musical prayer and praise.

Mr. Frederick Lamond has lately given a recital at the Queen's Hall. The scheme consisted of five Beethoven sonatas, including the great "Hammerclavier" in B flat, op. 106, the sonata in A flat, op. 110, the popular op. 27, No. 2, the early "Sonata Pathétique" and the "Appassionata." Not a salient point was left undeveloped, not a nuance of expression undefined, and there was abundant opportunity to admire his technical and imaginative grasp of the composer's ideas—a grasp which enabled him to bring out the music in a wonderful way. Mr. Lamond is unquestionably one of the finest Beethoven interpreters on the platform today. His reading of the superb and immensely difficult "Hammerclavier" was instinct with nobility and made a profound impression, while the whole series was played in a manner worthy of that great and sustained opening.

The Good Friday concert drew large audiences. In the Albert Hall the annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" was given by the Royal Choral Society under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge. The chorus acquitted itself admirably, and the soloists—Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Phyllis Lett, Mr. Frank Mullings—sang with a dignity and reverence that were most impressive. Mr. H. L. Balfour was at the organ.

At the Queen's Hall Sir Henry Wood was in command, a "Parsifal" program being interpreted with all the sensitiveness for which the players are famous. Miss Carrie Tubbs singing proved uniformly excellent, and her rendering of Kundry's song, "Heart in Sorrow," was particularly convincing.

Mme. Clara Butt could not appear at the Palladium as announced, and Mr. De Pachmann took her place at the afternoon and evening concerts, giving a short pianoforte recital at each. His playing showed the old exquisite qualities, and his own delight in Chopin's work quickly communicated itself to his hearers, who evinced their warm appreciation in no uncertain manner. The major part of the program was provided by Miss Rosina Buckmann, Miss Constance Collier, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and Mr. Daniel Melsa. The house was filled to overflowing on both occasions.

On the initiative of Mr. C. Jean Aubry, the Société Musicale Indépendante is giving, at the Salle Gaveau, Paris, a concert under the patronage of Lord Derby, devoted entirely to modern British music. The names of the artists are not announced, but the interesting program includes a prelude for organ by Joseph Holbrooke, which is succeeded by Eugene Goossens' pianoforte spolia, "Four Concepts," and Cyril Scott's "Paradise Birds"; Granville Bantock's songs, "The Old Fisherman" and "The Return of Spring"; a sonata of John Ireland for violin and pianoforte; Vaughan Williams' "On Wenlock Edge," for voice, pianoforte, and string quartet; Gerald Tyrwhitt's "Fragments Psychologiques"; Arnold Bax's "In a Vodka Shop," and Eugene Goossens' string quartet, op. 14.

Philadelphia Music By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra Association, at the annual meeting, let it be known that the endowment fund of the orchestra (paid and pledged) is now \$500,000, and that \$1,000,000 more is imperatively wanted to enable the orchestra to hold to the high standard the public expects it to maintain. It is desired to increase the salary of Dr. Stokowski, the exceptionally gifted leader, and the players have unanimously expressed their conviction that they should be better paid. In the year just closed the disbursements were \$304,000, and the receipts were \$254,000. The unknown benefactor who had agreed to pay the deficit for five years (beginning with 1916-17) has again come forward to make up the shortage. The two conditions on which the offer was made were that the orchestra should be paid for five years, and that a contract for five years be signed with Dr. Stokowski. The latter agreed to his part of the compact if the money were forthcoming. It will be seen that the public has done better than the prescription, but not enough to meet the altered circumstances. The price of the Saturday evening tickets for next season will be raised from 15 to 30 per cent. Seats now costing \$1.50 (the best seats outside the boxes) will cost \$2.25.

A suburban concert of moment was that of the Woman's Club of Cynwyd. It was directed by Clara Vocum Joyce, and John Barnes Wells, the New York tenor, was the soloist. The chorus, numbering 34, gave with precision and unified execution Chadwick's "Spring Beauties," Miriam Capon's "Slumber Song," George Henschel's "Morning Hymn," Warner's "Wake, Miss Lindy," Dudley Buck's ornamental setting of "Robin Adair," Clough-Leiter's "My Lover," and with N. Lindsay Norden (ably leading) Kastalski's "God Is With Us" and Gretcheninoff's "Credo," the solo parts for contralto sung by the versatile Mrs. Joyce. The latter showed herself a leader of enlivening personality. Mr. Wells, turning with alacrity from the grave mood to the gayer, had the listeners quite at his mercy, and was bountiful in the provision of encores. Dorothy Johnstone Basler, with the harp, Gertrude K. Landis with the violin, and Ray Daniels Jones at the piano were of potent assistance.

NEW PULP TRADE-MARK Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association recently started on a quest for a trade-mark which could be used for the purpose

of labeling and identifying all the pulp and paper products made by its members. It offered \$100 for the suggestion adjudged best adapted to the purpose in view. Over 150 designs were submitted. The one accepted shows a conventionalized spruce tree (the basis of the Canadian pulp and paper industry), inclosed in a triangle, around which the words, "Canadian Pulp and Paper Association," are disposed. At the back of the tree appears a rising sun, whose rays spread out to the inner lines of the triangle. In the right and left corners appear maple leaves, a Canadian national emblem. The trade-mark will appear in three colors.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## SCHOOLS

## BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## A SPEECH

## That Was Not Delivered

Every orator makes his best speech in the cab going home after the event. I recited my American Federation of Arts speech on the top of a Fifth Avenue stage, and finished it before three amazed children in Washington Square.

It was the opening session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts held at the Metropolitan Museum. Open discussion had been announced, but I was too shy to intrude. More resolute men and women pushed to the platform, and left me burning to say something; but nobody guessed it. So, when all was over, I climbed to the top of a Fifth Avenue stage, and said, in part, to the trees, and to the second floor windows of this:

Members of the American Federation of Arts: I have attended many Art congresses in Europe and here. I have found that they have one thing in common: none of them ever say or suggest anything practical. All of them produce streams of speeches about absolute beauty and aesthetics, and the barren lives of the poor, from the lips of amiable gentlemen who have never learned how to address an audience.

Your subject is War Memorials, a very important topic, one that cries for a plan, a scheme, a monument, some magnificent civic feature that will make men and women 50, 100, 500 years hence realize with wonder and satisfaction how moved and inspired we were by the ideal for which the Great War was fought, and our gratitude to those who made victory possible. What do I find? What have I gleaned from the proceedings today? One gentleman, former President Eliot of Harvard University, advises you to postpone the erection of a memorial for 20 years (timidity in excess); another, Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, proposes to give French and Belgian names to American rivers and forests; a third, an official whose name I did not catch, suggests that everybody should plant a tree in his back garden. Is this the way the nations of antiquity, whom you so much admire, honored their victories and accomplishments? Why, the current issue of The American Magazine of Art, your official publication, is full of pictures of these monuments of the past, magnificent, inspiring. Yet you ask us to commemorate the greatest war, and the greatest victory in the history of the world, by changing the name of the Hudson to the Marne, and by planting trees in our back gardens. Sir, to these suggestions I must quote the reply of the English governess who, when told that in France when they want to say "Yes," they say "Oui," exclaimed, "How paltry!"

Now, greatly daring, I am about to propose a War Memorial definite, practical, and worthy of the war we have waged and won for righteousness. This being New York, I address myself to a New York memorial, merely remarking that nothing can be too fine, memorable and perdurable.

Take, as a basis, what has already been done in this city to honor the returning soldiers. Two arches have been erected, one at Fifty-Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, the other at Madison Square and Fifth Avenue. The Arch of Jewels at Fifty-Ninth Street can be dismissed at once. It is a pretty gewgaw, fit for Coney Island, or Earls Court; it is a temporary plaything; it will soon be demolished and forgotten. The arch at Madison Square is a different matter. Based on the Arch of Titus built at Rome A. D. 70, it has been given a modern significance and appeal. I like it more each time I see it, by day or by night. It is massive and beautiful; it ought to be recreated in marble, but where? Certainly not in the crowded thoroughfare where it now stands.

I suggest that it should be erected in marble at the Fifty-Ninth Street corner of Fifth Avenue. Why there, you may ask? Because there it would form the beginning of the introduction to the New York War Memorial. It would be the august sentinel of the great Processional Road that would wind through Central Park to the proposed new Palace of the Arts that I see in the mind's eye. In alignment with the Arch, 100 yards down the road, I would place the Sherman Victory Statue; on either side of this masterpiece of Saint Gaudens' the road would wind, skirting the rocky hill on the left upon which a Victory Column would stand, a Landmark, a Victory and a Beacon. Onward this Processional Road would wind, skirting the sheds where the animals are kept which were too form to be transported to the Bronx Zoological Gardens; onward would wind the Processional Road to the building known as the Arsenal, facing Sixty-Fourth Street, at present inhabited by policemen. Here should be built the Palace of the Arts to commemorate the Great War. I know all about the cry, "Hands off Central Park," but this building is already there—squatters' rights. Tear it down and build on the site your Palace of the Arts, contemporary arts, applied and industrial as well as fine; contemporary arts, for this war was won by men of today, fighting for the ideals of today, for the people of today, for the world people of today. (Cheers)

I would have in the building, too, a Civic Music Hall, and a Civic Theater and in the center of this Palace of Arts I would create an inner quadrangle, a holy of holies, a place of rest and gratitude, and on the walls of this innermost chamber, this heart of the edifice, I would have recorded, in mural paintings, and in reliefs, the glorious deeds of the boys of New York and New York State in the war, with appropriate lettering. But you must be quick if you want to have this done. For some Authority has already consented to hand over this magnificent site to the "Safety First" group

for a "Safety First" Museum. Fancy dedicating this unique site to the folk who don't know how to get off a tram-car properly. Ladies and Gentlemen, I could almost cry at the mere idea of it. This "Safety First" Museum is about as important as planting trees in our back gardens. I am thinking of the world 50, 100 years hence, let us try to build better than we know.

Do you get me? Do you see my scheme? That muddled, untidy corner at Fifty-Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue made magnificent with the Arch of Victory and the great Processional Road sweeping onward to the Palace of the Arts with that inner quadrangle into which we could creep from the noise of life, and be proud and grateful.

That, members of the American Federation of Arts, is my suggestion for a New York War Memorial. Merely a suggestion. Now for a question. Be patient. I can put it into a few words. I want to know why America has no pictorial record of the war. Great Britain has a magnificent array of pictures. So has Canada. They sent their best painters to the front and war museums are now being built to house these splendid records. America has nothing official but a few black and white drawings. What was the American Federation of Arts doing? Why did not this Federation rouse Washington to act, as art lovers in England roused Downing Street to act? What was the American Federation of Arts doing? Why did you not see to it that Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest, and the look and vision of your commanders were commemorated in stirring pictures. It is—

(At this point the stage stopped at Washington Square. I alighted, still quite excited. Walking rapidly through the greenery I completed my speech.) It is no excuse to complain that it was Washington's place to act. No Government ever acts on matters of art until it is forced to do so by the pressure of public opinion. Art does not command votes. But it is not yet too late. I beg to insist that a dozen American painters be sent over at once and I suggest that rooms in the Inner Quadrangle of the new Palace of the Arts at Sixty-Fourth Street shall enshrine the paintings they bring home. Get busy! Act! Thank you.

An audience I found that I had an audience after all—three delighted children. They danced about me, they beamed excitement, and the dirtiest of them cried, "Go on, Mister Man! Go on!"

It was really very gratifying. —Q. R.

C. R. W. NEVINSON  
PRACTICAL MODERNIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Nothing can be done twice, and retain its true force or quality. Only bad work goes on forever repeating itself. Every artist of living power is an utterance of his own time. It is impossible to express the calculated, mechanical, inextinguishable spirit of this twentieth century war with the languishing or obsolete symbolism of medieval and classic art."

With something like this declaration of faith a young English futurist joined the colors in France and Flanders, in 1914, as a motor mechanic and driver. Later he became attached to the French Army, and worked all along the allied lines between the coast and Ypres, until in 1916 he was invalided out of the service, his trophies a bundle of hasty, adventurous, surreptitious sketches. These with true modernist effrontery he put on public show at the Leicester Galleries in London. They secured a spontaneous success, because everybody saw and felt that here, for once, the unprecedented war had found its own kind of expression. Call it anything—cubism, vorticism, neo-impressionism, what not—it amounted in sum to illustration, but illustration charged with a dynamic power such as hitherto had never been associated, in the popular mind at least, with mere pictures. The British War Cabinet swept tradition into the discard and appointed Nevins, along with Oren and several other artists of avowed radicalism, official artists observers on the mighty battlefields of land, sea, and sky.

Of what these artists brought back, New York had a memorable glimpse in the British war art exhibition at Anderson's a few weeks ago. Nevins figured here, but in rather a diffused and scattered way. Now he is revealed in a strikingly effective assemblage of some 50 of his latest lithographs, etchings, and other graphic work, at the print gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co. The youthful artist is at the same time making his first visit to the land of skyscrapers.

## Practical Modernism

Here is practical modernism, if you like! Who would have thought that cubism, or whatever you may call these vivid concentrations of the geometric and the melodramatic, could be so simple, so direct, yet so amazingly effective? They would not be anything of the sort, if the artist self-consciously bequeathed his head about cubism or any other ism, per se. Indeed, it was not as an artist at all that Christopher Richard Wynne Nevins approached such subjects as the "Bomber," or "Returning to the Trenches," or the airplane in spectral cloudland swooping like an eagle upon its quarry. It was as a motor-truck driver or an ambulance orderly or an actual combatant, that he took them in.

More especially, in the latter pictures, after his official appointment, was Nevins's viewpoint that of the fighting aviator. His set of six lithographs, "Making an Airplane," begins with "Making the Engine," proceeds through the "Acetylene Welding" and



"Elijah and the Widow's Son," by Ford Madox Brown

Illustration in the sixties attained a dignity that attracted to it the best artists, such as Brown, Rossetti, Millais, and Holman Hunt.

## ILLUSTRATION

Today and Yesterday

II

A previous article in this series was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on May 26.

Once illustrated books and papers were brought within their reach, it seemed as if the people could not have enough of them. If French illustrators led the way in the thirties, it was the turn of the English in the sixties, the Golden Age, as later generations have called this period: the period when Rossetti, Millais, and Holman Hunt were illustrating, when Whistler contributed to popular magazines, when Boyd Houghton, Pinwell, Charles Keene first appeared; the period when engravers like Swain and the Dalziels worked with the artists that the best results might be obtained; the period of Moxon's "Tennyson," Dalziel's Bible, and a host of books as mem-

## First Hand Impressions

But, after all, the real secret of his extraordinary air pictures lies in quite another direction, and he tells it with characteristic frankness: "When General Byng made his great attack on Cambrai in 1917, I was up in a plane over the enemy's lines. We went right in through the German barrage, and were attacked by enemy planes. I was jotting down notes all the time. I made a point of doing this, no matter how frightened or excited I was, and I found that the impression received during such moments was so vivid that, even when I did not finish the work until a couple of months later, I could reconstruct the scene without difficulty."

With all his avowed radicalism, his glorification of tank and engine as things of beauty, and his deliberate purpose of showing war's horror and misery rather than the theatrical charge and the conquering hero, this artist at heart loves order and construction. It is shown in the stately picture of "The Port," in his shining, transfigured Thames of the "Dawn at Southwark," in the rhythmic symbolization of "Wind"; and supremely in a decorative interpretation of "The Wave"—the latter acknowledging his inspiration in "the oriental outlook on nature," though in truth it is more impressive than the Japanese classic by Hokusai, because it is grandly built up with a sweep of combing lines embodying the irresistible power of unfathomable seas in motion.

It augurs well for the immediate future of pictorial art that painters and draftsmen of Nevins's stamp should be officially equipped with the war records of Great Britain and Canada. If the United States has not formally followed the example, Americans are profiting by it through intelligent appreciation. Best of all, familiarity with a practical modernist like Nevins will dissipate clouds of sophistry, prejudice, and pretense that have obscured progress by making mystery of simple elemental things. There is much to hope from the artist who, in addition to work that carries conviction, can offer this clear-cut explanation of himself: "With some exceptions, I still prefer to give in my pictures an abstract, dynamic, and mental impression rather than a concrete, static, or optical. But it will be seen from the later examples of my painting that (though working within a geometrical convention), I free myself from all pedantic and academic theories of 'post' and 'neo' as well as from the deadening influence of the idolatry to 'primitives' and 'old masters' which has lately caused so many enfeebled and emasculated revivals."

## FRANZ HALS DISCOVERED

LONDON, England—A very remarkable discovery has recently been made at Messrs. Sotheby's, in a portrait, said to have been painted by N. Berghem, of a young man in a wide-brimmed hat, linen collar and blue coat. There appears to be no doubt, whatever, that the picture was painted by Franz Hals, of whose work it is, in fact, a perfect specimen.

about the last concern of printers and publishers, who, when they did produce "gift books," took the English books of the sixties as models. "Gift books" were not to read, but for the parlor table. If books were to be read, and their illustrations looked at, it was nonsense to bother to adorn or beautify them, since they were entirely for practical use. If anybody expected beauty in a magazine, nobody got it, except rarely and by chance. Godey's fashion plates were practical but curiously—for most people recall the very name of Godey's with good-natured contempt—they were at times beautiful, too, and had a charm in the color, a grace in the drawing, and an excellence in the printing that Vogue today might study to advantage. As a rule, however, it was the other way round. More typical of the prevailing style was Harper's old, delightfully absurd cover, to which time in passing lent something of the same quality we prize in a horsehair sofa or a superannuated piece of Berlin wool.

When the change came in the seventies, it was not so much a revival as the beginning. A group of younger men, returning from the schools of Munich and Paris, brought new life to all forms of art in America; the Centennial Exhibition aroused the public to a new interest in art. There were artists to do good work if good work was in demand; there was a public eager for the work they were assured was good; and moreover, and more amazing, there were editors with the intelligence to appreciate the artists and to understand the artist's. The final merging of the old Scribner's into the new Century marks as vital a revolution as art has ever gone through since the beginning of time. Illustrations to the text ceased to be mere adjuncts in American magazines. They became as important as the text, if not more important. Just as Richard Watson Gilder, the literary editor of the Century, made every endeavor to find the most accomplished writers, so did A. W. Drake and Lewis Frazer, the art editors, make every endeavor to secure the very best artists who knew how to draw for illustration. Unlike the modern collector, who buys only work upon which time has passed its verdict, they were not afraid of their own judgment, and commissioned the young unknown man of promise as readily as the man who had already arrived.

## Profitable Mail

This policy might have struck the practical man as folly if it had not proved by its results to be really the practical policy of practical men. So far from financial disaster, or paltry returns coming from investment of money in the best that artists and engravers and printers could produce, the substantial foundations of fortunes were laid. For the extraordinary part of it was that the people, when they were not deliberately played down to, when they were given, not what they were supposed to want but the best that could be given, showed such appreciation that the best paid.

Other American magazines that had



A drawing by Fred Walker in Once a Week

Marked by the grace, sentiment, and thoughtfulness of popular illustration in the sixties

orable; the period of Good Words and Once a Week and the founding of the Graphic; the period of the artists giving, not what their editors thought the people wanted, but what they themselves hoped was the very best and finest they could give to the people. But all the time, the books and magazines continued to be cheaply and terribly made; no attention paid to paper, type, spacing; the binding, so careless that the books, when picked up at second-hand bookstores, are usually falling to pieces; the covers about as gaudy and gilded and ornate in the wrong way as the commercial designer could make them.

The standard of bookmaking was lowered and illustration could not escape the evil influence. By the seventies the Golden Age had grown sadly dulled and tarnished. Distinguished artists were less ready to hand over their work to the mercy of engravers who had strayed from their fine traditions and, in their arrogance, preferred their own version of a drawing to the artists. Lithography had tumbled headlong down to the commercial depths. The art that had given Daumier and Gavarni their wonderful chance in France, Bonington and Prout their chance of another kind in England, was appropriated by commerce, so sadly prostituted that, despite numerous efforts to liberate it, to free it for art again, only now are the few beginning to remember its great past and to recognize its present possibilities.

## American Illustration

In America, naturally, matters were worse than in France or England. Americans not having had leisure to give great heed to art of any kind. In the making of books beauty was got into a rut had to get themselves out of it in order to compete successfully. Any periodical that was started was obliged to adopt the same high standard, or make a pretense to it, if it hoped to achieve not only distinction, but popularity. The new influence even crossed the Atlantic and was felt in England. The American illustrated magazine was taken up by London publishers and English illustrated magazines also were forced to compete. France stepped into competition with legitimate successors of Daumier and Gavarni, and the French illustrated book for a time was a thing of joy. The great days of illustration had returned.

RENISON'S ETCHINGS  
AND DRY POINTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the work shown at the Greatorex Galleries by Mr. William Renison, the dry points are decidedly the most interesting. This is because dry points declare the ability and character of an artist far more than etchings and mezzotints can—the reason for this being that every touch that is put on the plate is the exact quality of the expression of the artist's skill—there being no acid to intervene and bite out bits of the plate which may incidentally help his lack of skill by accidental effects, giving to the casual observer the appearance of much greater ability in the etcher than he really possesses. But the dry point will place him unerringly just where he belongs. It must be, therefore, by his dry

points that Mr. Renison is judged, and they proclaim him an artist with a certain quality of feeling for line, but without the big qualities of composition and telling arrangement of pattern associated with etchers of the first rank. "A Stone Bridge, Dartmoor" probably sums up the extreme limits of Mr. Renison's present achievement. In this he has obtained all the clean velvety qualities which are the chief charm of dry points. In his etchings he is too much given to trying for dramatic effects—being addicted to the objectionable habit of wiping the plate clean to obtain high lights—not being alive to the fact that etching is really a medium of pure line. Certainly many etchers of eminence do this, but they really ought to know better, for this trick—and it is nothing else than a trick—cheapens every plate upon which it is introduced. Rembrandt surely never did this sort of thing—and what better standard can an etcher have?

Mr. Renison is evidently a believer in the colored etching, for he shows several in this exhibition. The effects obtained in colored etchings are always superficial and thin in quality, even if one forgives the insult offered by this process to the pure art of the needle. The particular channels through which he interprets his ideas, and is able to keep within its boundaries the particular channel he has chosen in any given instance, that his work is lasting in its qualities of expression. He must respect the limitations of his medium.

THE VERNISSAGE OF  
THE PARIS SALON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Another year has passed, and the traditional Salon has moved into Le Grand Palais, the spacious quarters it occupied before the war, and which, for the past four years, has served as the largest military hospital in Paris. Though the "Vernissage" had been announced with much publicity, it only succeeded in being sad and dull, devoid of that elegance and originality which characterized some of the openings in that far-away period when the Salon and the Grand Prix constituted the two most exciting public events of a peaceful Paris season.

This year painters and sculptors—which terms, as is once more mortifyingly proved, are so infrequently synonymous with true artists—have this year been generous in the number of works they have consented to exhibit. The Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, continuing the amicable arrangement inaugurated by them last year, occupy the ground floor and the upper story of the Grand Palais, as the rest of the edifice is still occupied by the military authorities; nevertheless, each society can claim 14 rooms of paintings, the examination of which constitutes a laudable effort for the conscientious visitor.

In the Salon des Artistes Français, the best work is perhaps the "Mouvement de Troupes," by Gustave Pierre, who is a pupil of Gustave Moreau, and who reveals a remarkable observation and penetration which lend to the whole composition an air of almost epic grandeur. Another work, "Le Drapeau du Sacré Cœur," by Georges Desvallières, is also directly inspired by the higher teachings of the war, and it throbs with the echo of the sentiments which the artist must often have experienced on the battlefield.

Julie Joët, who was noticed last year for her portrait of Sir Douglas Haig, has sent a work of real value, "Les Petites Soeurs des Pauvres à St. Omer." Each personage in this picture is treated with a remarkable firmness of touch whilst preserving her individual characteristic, and the artist has succeeded in maintaining the subtle mystery of the gray, northern light which pervades the whole work.

Several engravings of Lepère are grouped in a room which the Société des Artistes Français has devoted to some of its former members; Mafra is also represented by the "Port de Gauzon," a marvelously decorative study. Marie Duham's "Flowers" is marked by a tender and poetic love of nature, whilst other artists, such as La Gandara, Cazin, Gabriel Roby, are also represented by some of their most distinctive works.

## The Artistes Français

In another large hall the organizers of the Artistes Français have grouped all the mobilized members of the society. Lemordant is represented by his intensely luminous frescoes, in which he seems to have caught all the various aspects of Brittany; Karbowski in his pictures unites grace with emotion; Jean Galtier Boissière's drawings are dramatic; Morisset has succeeded in expressing all the simplicity of a vigilant territorial on duty in the trenches; whilst Georges, Victor Hugo, Jodel, and Ledoux have all expressed, more or less happily, some phases of the history they have helped to make.

Boucher's portrait of General Mangin, exhibited in Room IV, inaugurates the series of portraits of celebrated personalities which abound in the Salon; in the course of one's visit one notices innumerable smiling Wilsons, and legions of Clemenceaus, more tigerish than ever! Edmond Lesellier has depicted some

troops marching down the streets of Ypres; J. P. Laurens, on the contrary, seems to have fought shy of the great drama, which has just been enacted, and has painted an agreeable, if rather perfunctory, picture of a king of former times. Jonas, however, faithfully continues his vocation of grand illustrator of general headquarters, and presents us with a French general, facing an English general by Umbrecht, from which the visitor flies, passing rapidly before a most disquieting study of Venice by Maurice Bompard, the coloring of which is particularly trying.

Bonnat has exhibited a particularly fine, true, and exact portrait of Dr. Lucien Graux; François Flameng has sent in a large fresco of Scottish soldiers, in which he has striven unsuccessfully to give a decorative vision of war; Besnard exhibits his fine portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians, while Roll figures with a ceiling destined for the Petit Palais, in which he manifests his customary ability of treating vast, decorative subjects.

In Room XIII is a remarkable portrait of a Tommy by Covell; Fernand Mailland depicts the charm of the Berri in his "Marche ferrichon," and his "Cornfield" is a radiant expression of one of nature's most beautiful sights. "Le Paysan à l'Écuille," by Denis Valveranne, shows solid qualities and contains fine promise. In his water colors of Paris, Bellan-Gilbert reveals considerable comprehension; André Devambez gives vent to his extraordinary humor in his "Victoire à Lilliput," in which real and intense human life swarms and pulsates as in all his former works.

A little farther on one notices that Eugene Chigot has once again treated, with a mastery acquired by long experience, the delicate bloom of a blossoming apple tree, and one cannot help regretting that war has obliged him to abandon Petit Fort Philippe, where he used to paint remarkable sea sketches; Messrs. Fernand and Joseph Bail push their fraternal love to the extent of choosing and painting the same mellow subjects; Forain, keen, bitter, satirical, is at his best with "Au Tribunal"; Maurice Denis shows an "Annunciation"; Aman Jean, with his portrait of the Bishop of Soissons, reveals himself as ever a seeker of subtle, if occasionally rather improbable coloring; Le Sidener remains the faithful interpreter of discreet, silent little provincial towns, enwrapped in the softness of the dawn or the blue mysteries of dusk; Lebasque has sent in a decorative panel of delicate color effects; Jacquier has portrayed successfully the sturdiness of Marshal Joffre, whilst Meunier has expressed with tact and comprehension the fineness of Marshal Foch. General Manoury, being in his turn painted with much distinction by Jean Patriot, whilst General de Castelnau is represented by Jonas.

## Architecture and Sculpture

Visitors to the Salon experienced a sense of deep disappointment at the poorness of the architectural and sculptural sections. And yet it might reasonably have been hoped that the vast problem of reconstruction which claims a rapid solution would have stirred the inventive and creative genius of young artists and architects. The only remarkable exhibit in the architectural section is sent by Brasseur Mariage of St. Quentin, who proposes a quite remarkable plan for the reconstruction of his native town. All the other plans are merely inexistential or absurd.

Mr. Denys Puech's figure of "Sorrow" is draped in a way which reminds one of the beautiful old figures which were formerly one of the finest and most touching expressions of Burgundian art. Sicard has put his signature to a Clemenceau with which the "Tiger" may declare himself satisfied. Landowski has agreeably symbolized the recuperation of the two eastern provinces: a poult on horseback holds close to him two small girls, representing Alsace and Lorraine. There are innumerable busts of helmeted soldiers, which one salutes in passing like a regiment, as well as countless Alsaciennes and Lorraines.

A fine work by Gardet, "The Polish Leopard and the German Eagle" retains one's attention for a moment, before one turns to the "Victors" by A. Boucher, and the "Berlioz" by Broquette. "The Marne" by Dampy, with its cock which resembles a true "Chantecler," unlike other birds of its species which figure at the Salon, and "Le Dieu Pinard," by Max Blondat, are worthy of a brief notice; the simplicity of Miss Edith Cavell, sculptured by Henry Lefèvre, makes a direct and strong appeal, and in spite of the gentleness which seems to emanate from the whole figure, it will remain a perpetual condemnation in stone!

The finest specimen of modern sculpture in the Salon is undoubtedly the "Sacrifice," by de Villiers, conceived with a truthfulness of sentiment which he has succeeded in expressing in stone with a fine simplicity which preserves the nobility of the original idea.

Another "Vernissage" is over; on leaving the Salon one cannot help hoping that now that the great trial is passed, and an era of peace and progress seems to be opening for the world, French artists will recognize the immensity of the task before them; they are called to exert an ever greater influence on humanity. It can safely be said that art will play a considerable rôle in the social life of tomorrow. Yet, on seeing the hundreds of banal exhibits accepted by the Salon, one cannot help feeling that the painters or sculptors who so confidently term themselves "artists," willfully ignore the fact that a work of art is inexact, if it does not express an idea, and that it never attains to its real dignity if it is merely content to charm one without exciting one's enthusiasm for all that constitutes the greatness of life.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Lake Garda

Up in beautiful Italy there lies a lake, at the foot of the Alps which shut in Germany above the Tyrol, which is called Benacus (Lago di Garda). Through a thousand fountains, I believe, and more, the Apennine, between Garda and Val Camonica, is irrigated by the water which lies in that lake. Peschiera, a fortress beautiful and strong to front the Brescians and the Bergamese, sits where the shore around is lowest. There all that in the bosom of Benacus cannot stay, has to descend and make itself a river, down through green pastures.

Soon as the water sets head to run, it is no longer named Benacus, but Mincio—to Governio, where it falls into the Po. Dante, "The Inferno" (tr. by John Aiken Carlyle).

## Leonardo at Work

The fresco of the Last Supper in the Refectory of S. Maria delle Grazie is the only other existing work of those which Leonardo da Vinci did in Milan in the time of Ludovic Sforza. By far the most rapidly executed of any of his important commissions, it was commenced in 1496 and was practically, if not altogether, completed by February, 1498. Matteo Bandello, then a youth aged about seventeen, has described the artist at work upon the fresco: "It was his habit from sunrise until dusk never to lay down his brush, but forceful alike of eating or drinking to paint without intermission. At other times he would let two or three or four days pass without touching the picture, remaining before it for an hour or two hours of the day, but only in order that he might take counsel with himself by contemplating and examining and judging the figures."

"I have also seen him, as the caprice or whim took him, at midday, when the sun was in Leo, set out from the Corta Vecchia, where he was at work on the clay model of the colossal horse, and go straight to Le Grazie, and mounting the scaffolding take up the brush and give one or two touches to one of the figures, and then abruptly go away again."

The description of Leonardo at work, alternating between periods of extreme activity and contemplation, seems to bear every mark of authenticity, and is professedly the statement of an eyewitness. . . . Leonardo never reached the perfect height of satisfaction with his work. It was always unfinished. From "Leonardo da Vinci," by Edward McCurdy.

## Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE faculty of hope is so common to the human race and has been so generally commended as one of humanity's saving graces, that it comes with a touch of surprise to find that this sentiment, as much as any other human concept, needs to be healed; or, more exactly, to be replaced with a scientific expectation, which performs its function without betrayal. In the realm of human belief, hope is doubtless better than despair; but the fact that the pendulum of human emotion perpetually swings between confidence and fear, expectancy and hopelessness, shows that the good hoped for is as material and illusive as is the evil that is feared; and therefore it must be that the foundation of all human conceptions is at fault.

That hope has a distinct office in human progress toward good is asserted throughout the Scriptures. In his great message to the Corinthians, Paul links it with faith and love; and Peter declares that one should "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you." But it is in the words, "sanctify the Lord God in your hearts," which preface his advice, that he points to the foundation from which alone a man may attain and maintain steadfast hope and inspire others with it. It is in this conscious acknowledgment and understanding of God as All, that Mary Baker Eddy recognizes the basic strength of hope when she writes, on page 446 of Science and Health, "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.'"

The human mind has so stubbornly committed itself to the belief in a dual existence of matter and mind, that when a man is bidden to hope in God, he begins at once to ask if he is only to look forward to some future super-sensible good in Spirit, and if he is not to hope for good in human affairs and things. Surely a man should hope for all the good there is, but he needs to know that good which admits the possibility of being turned into or supplanted by evil is not good; for what is really good is permanent, and for that reason, good must be spiritual. Materiality, being the opposite of Spirit, is therefore temporal and is not good, in the scientific sense, however convincingly it may, in some forms, bear the appearance of good.

The man who places his hope wholly in God, consciously connects himself with the divine Principle of all good, and he therefore reasonably expects to experience the abundant goodness of God toward man. If he knows that the good he looks for is spiritual, he does not thereby cease to look for good in human affairs. On the contrary, having based his hope on the absolutely stable foundation of Truth, he realizes that, at the same time and in the same ratio, he is parting from fundamental errors of belief, at once the origin of and the reef upon which his human hopes were perpetually wrecked. The man who anchors his hope in God is thus enabled to demonstrate the omnipresence and supremacy of good, because he is working from the basis of immutable Principle; and this demonstration includes within its operation the manifestation of everything that is necessary for a man's temporal well-being, not as objects sought as an end in themselves, but as effects of a more spiritual perception of harmony and a consequently better human interpretation of spiritual substance and abundance.

Spiritual hope is therefore easily distinguished from material expectation by the purifying effect it produces upon the individual entertaining it. John recognized the cleansing power of spiritual hope in God when he said, "Every man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, even as he is pure." A man may thus constantly judge for himself whether the hope he embraces is based upon a desire for that which will satisfy, for a time, perhaps, the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes, but which must inevitably end in disappointment because of the sheer inability of materiality to satisfy spiritual man; or whether, looking confidently to God as the source of good, his purified hope inspires and fructifies the endeavor to reflect the spiritual idea, to become daily more like God. This hope in God is the only expectancy worthy of serious pursuit, and it is the only medium through which a man may eventually prove spiritual man's dominion over every adverse condition. All of the world's shattered hopes are, indeed, only monuments to humanity's lack of understanding of spiritual man and his divinely bestowed dominion over all the earth. "The feasibility and immobility of Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 19 of "No and Yes," "unveil the true idea, namely, that earth's discords have not the reality of mind in the Science of being; and this idea—dematerializing and spiritualizing mortals—turns like the needle to the pole all hope and faith to God, based as it is on His omnipotence and omniscience."

Paul learned to rejoice in hope because his hope, divorced from worldly desire, and relying upon spiritual good, had lost the elements of disappointment. Tribulations, persecutions, and distresses became to him, as he declared, merely illusive episodes in an unreal existence, which no longer deceived him. It is in just this same way that spiritual perception of real being strengthens every man's hope

and leads him, in the ratio of his understanding of and obedience to Principle, beyond the hurt of mortal disappointment.

Pure spiritual hope, it is true, usually comes to a man only after human hopes have deceived again and again, until he is willing to turn from the fable to the fact. When, at last, a man awakens to realize that the divine Principle of unlimited good has been revealed, and that anyone who will work and pray for it may gain a demonstrable understanding of Principle, he wastes no time grieving over past disappointments, but sets out, in humility and gratitude, to "prove what

is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." In fact he rejoices when he reflects that he is parting with a material sense of existence and gaining a spiritual sense of life and happiness, for he can now see in the destruction of his material hopes the gain of spiritual confidence and, moreover, he understands the reason for the hope that is in him. He knows, in short, that as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 113 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven."

## The "Battle Hymn"

In his book, "New England in Letters," R. R. Wilson gives some interesting bits concerning various well-known individuals. After recounting the familiar occasion which brought forth Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," he says:

"The lines, given their present title by James T. Fields, then editor of the Atlantic Monthly, were first published in that magazine, and, strange to say, attracted little attention, at the moment. Soon, however, the story went abroad of how the Union soldiers in Libby Prison, upon hearing of a northern victory, had made the walls that

confined them ring with their singing of the hymn which one of them had found in a stray newspaper. This incident gave it popularity, and thereafter it took its place as the leading lyric of the war. Its author delights to tell how long afterward when she visited Roberts College, at Constantinople, the good professors and their ladies, at parting, asked her to listen well to what she might hear after she had left them. She did so, and heard borne to her on the evening air in sweet, full cadence the lines which scarcely seemed her own, so much are their breath of an heroic time and the feeling with which the time was filled."



Outer Bridge, Constantinople

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Sun Set, but Not His Hope

The sun set, but not his hope. Stars rose; his faith was earlier up. Fixed on the enormous galaxy. Deeper and older seemed his eye; And matched his sufferance sublime The taciturnity of time.

—Emerson.

## Miss Snevellicci's "Bespeak"

There were a great many calls to make and everybody wanted a different thing. Some wanted tragedies, and others comedies. Some objected to dancing, some wanted scarcely anything else. Some thought the comic singer decidedly low, and others hoped he would have more to do than he usually had. Some people wouldn't promise to go, because other people wouldn't promise to go; and other people wouldn't go because other people went. At length, and by little and little, omitting something in this place, and adding something to that, Miss Snevellicci pledged herself to a bill of fare which was comprehensive enough, if it had no other merit (it included, among other trifles, four pieces, divers songs, a few combats, and several dances); and they returned home.

Nicholas worked away at the piece, which was speedily put into rehearsal, and then worked away at his own part, which he studied with great perseverance, and acted—as the whole company said—to perfection. At length the great day arrived. The crier was sent round in the morning to proclaim the entertainments with sound of bell in all the thoroughfares; and extra bills of three feet long by nine inches wide were dispersed in all directions, hanging down the areas, thrust under all the knockers and displayed in all the shops. They were placarded on all the walls, too, though not with complete success; for an illiterate person having undertaken this office during the absence of the regular bill-sticker, a part were posted sideways, and the remainder upside down.

At half-past five there was a rush of four people to the gallery door; at a quarter before six there were at least a dozen; at six o'clock the knocks were terrific, and when the elder Master Crumple opened the door, he was obliged to run behind it. Fifteen shillings were taken by Mrs. Grudden in the first ten minutes. . . . At length the orchestra left off, and the curtain rose upon the new piece. The first scene, in which there was nobody particular, passed off calmly enough; but when Miss Snevellicci went on in the second, accompanied by the phenomenon as child, what a roar of applause broke out! The people in the Boxen box rose as one man, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and uttering shouts of "Bravo!" Mrs. Borum and the governess cast wretched looks upon the stage, of which some fluttered into the lamps, and one crowned the temples of a fat gentleman in the pit, who, looking eagerly towards the scene, remained unconscious of the honor; the tailor and his family kicked at the panels of the upper boxes till they threatened to come out altogether; the very ginger-

## Fairer Than Venice in Her Waters

"How fairer than Venice in her waters, than Florence and Rome in their hills and habitations, than all the cities in the world in that which is most their pride and glory, is this fairest metropolis of the Mahomets," wrote N. P. Willis, in "The Gypsy of Sardis."

"With its two hundred mosques, each with a golden sheaf of minarets laying their pointed fingers against the stars, and encircled with the fretted galleries of the callers to prayer; with its seraglio gardens washed on one side by the sea, and on the other by the gentle stream that glides out of the Valley of Sweet Waters,—men-of-war on one side, flaunting their red pennants over the nightingale's nest, which sings for the delight of a princess, and the swift calque on the other gliding in protected waters where she might fling into it a flower (so slender is the dividing cape that shuts out the bay); with its Bosphorus, the radiant and unmatched Bosphorus, the most richly gemmed river within the span of the sun, extending its fringe of palaces from sea to sea, and reflecting in its glassy eddies a pomp and sumptuousness exceeding even your boyish dreams of Bagdad and the caliphs,—Constantinople, with its turbaned and bright-garmented population, its columns and aqueducts, and strange ships of the East,—Constantinople lay before me!"

"We left our horses in the 'silver city' crossing to the 'golden' in a caïque. . . . The star-shaped bay, a mile perhaps in diameter was one swarm of boats of every most slender and graceful form, the caijiks in their silken skirts and vari-colored turbans driving them through the water with a speed and skill which puts to shame the gondolier of Venice and almost the Indian in his canoe; the gilded lattices and belvedere, the cypress and flowering trees that mingle their gray and sad foliage above them were already so near that I could count the roses upon the bars, and see the moving of the trees in the evening wind; the muzzles were calling to sunset-prayer, their voices coming clear and prolonged over the water; the men-of-war in the Bosphorus were lowering their red flags; the shore were approaching was thronged with veiled women, and bearded men, and boys with the yellow slipper and red skull-cap of the East; and, watching our approach, stood apart a group of Jews and Armenians, marked by their costume for an inferior race, but looking to my cosmopolitan eye as noble in their black robes and towering caps as the haughty Mussulman that stood aloof from their company."

Each person, taking his swimming-board under him, plunges into the surf, and strikes out for the deep water, half a mile or more from the shore. He does not trouble himself to rise over the great waves that approach him; when they reach him, he ducks his head like a loon, and the billow passes thundering over him without checking his course. Arrived at last at the outside of the reef, where the waves first begin to break, he turns, extends himself at full length upon his board, faces the shore, and throws quick glances behind him, waiting for a larger wave than usual to ride upon. Three or four waves pass, but he laughs at them, though the smallest would have dashed a foreign swimmer under. At last he sees a mighty billow approaching. It is the very king of waves.

It comes with its crest high in the air, its liquid edge already trembling and snapping in the sunlight; but it is huge, dark and swift, and it utters a hollow roar as it sweeps down upon the swimmer. It draws him backward for an instant toward it, as if to swallow him up; then, snatching him up in its course, it hurries him with inconceivable speed toward the shore. He lies upon his board on the front surface of the wave; his head is down, his heels slant upward into the flashing foam which half envelops him. A score of his companions are dashing onward with him; they become a part of the billow—they shout more loudly than the roaring of the wave. . . .

He is going with the speed of a racer—there seems no escape for him—when suddenly he disappears from sight; the wave has lost him. By a backward movement of the hands, he retreats into the heart of the wave, sinking away from its front surface, where its whole propelling power resides. . . . Soon he reappears from the seaward side of the wave that now shatters itself on the lava-rock. His head is already turned from the shore, and he is again making his way into deep water to mount another billow.—Dr. Titus M. Coan.

## Hawaiian Surf-Riders

The Pacific Islanders are the most expert of all people in swimming and in aquatic games. In all the tropical groups, nearly the entire population lives upon the seashore; the climate is warm, they have little to do, and on windy days, when the billows roll in heavily from mid ocean, whole villages sometimes adjourn to the water, and spend the whole afternoon in the daring pastime of surf-riding.

The Hawaiian practices this sport upon a surf-board, which he calls papa he nalu, "wave-sliding board." It is made of firm, light wood of the erythrina; it is equal in length to the swimmer's height, about a foot wide, slightly oval in outline, and often convex upon both sides. It is polished and stained black, and preserved with great care. The natives choose a spot where immense billows, driven by the trade winds, break furiously upon the coast. Sometimes a hidden reef of coral, ten or fifteen feet below the surface, or more frequently, the black sluz of a cooled lava stream, long since disgorged into the ocean, agitates the waves sufficiently for this perilous sport; and sometimes the swimmers play in the measured surges that beat upon the sand-beaches of their bays.

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Set before you, as the chief object to be obtained, an end that is superior to any on earth—a desirable end, a perfect end. Labor to accomplish a work that shall survive unchanging and beautiful, when thrones of power and monuments of art shall have crumbled to ashes; aim to achieve something, which, when these mutable voices are hushed forever, shall live amid the songs and triumphs of immortality.—Edwin H. Chapin.

## Alp Over Burning Alp

The breeze blew steadily, enough to swell the sails and sweep the vessel on smoothly. The night air dropped no moisture on deck.

Nevil Beauchamp, . . . starting up, beheld the many pinnacles of gray and red rocks and shadowy high white regions at the head of the gulf waiting for the sun; and the sun struck them. One by one they came out in crimson flame, till the vivid host appeared to have stepped forward. The shadows on the snow-fields deepened to purple below an irradiation of rose and pink and dazzling silver. . . . A crowd of mountains endless in range, erect or flowing, shattered and arid or leaning in smooth luster, hangs above the gulf. The mountains are sovereign Alps, and the sea is beneath them. The whole gigantic body keeps the sea, as with a hand, to right and left. . . .

The Adriatic was dark, the Alps had heaven to themselves. Crescents and hollows, rosy mounds, white shelves, shining ledges, domes, and peaks, all the towering heights were in illumination from Friuli into farthest Tyrol; beyond earth to the stricken senses of the gazers. Color was steadfast on the massive front ranks; it wavered in the remoteness, and was quick and dim as though it fell on beating wings; but there too divine color seized and shaped forth solid forms, and thence away to others in uttermost distances where the incredible flickering gleam of new heights arose, that soared, or stretched their white uncertain curves in sky-like winds traversing infinity. . . .

While the broad, smooth waters rolled unlighted beneath that transfigured upper sphere, it was possible to think the scene might vanish like a view caught out of darkness by lightning. Alp over burning Alp, and around them a hueless dawn.—From "Beauchamp's Career," by George Meredith.

## Forest Silence

Pine-plumes, sea-gray.  
When air sins through  
The rust-red stems,  
Wave slowly, fray  
The liquid blue  
To flashing gems.

A lizard's haste  
Rustles dead leaves;  
A light cone drops;  
Else this sweet waste  
No sound receives  
But stirred tree-tops.

A thrill of air  
From far slow draws  
Its long caress;  
Sighed out nowhere;  
Then noon at pause  
Drinks silence. . . .

—Laurence Binyon.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Æsopian Dust Makers

THERE is one thing the critics of the League of Nations do not seem to have observed, and it is this, that a League of Nations has been formed. Such a statement is, of course, in the nature of a paradox, but none the less its meaning is manifestly simple. If the critics, who in no way agree amongst themselves, had had the drafting of the League in their own hands they would only have drafted it differently, and so have passed on their office of critics to another body of dissatisfied citizens or critics—the reader may select his own word. When the nations of the world come together to form a League there is likely to be some slight difference of opinion amongst them. Every one cannot get his own way, and in the end no one probably gets it. This is distressing to the critics, each of whom knows exactly what should have been done, and is willing to admit it. But the fact remains that a beginning has been made, and that, as Pythagoras said centuries ago, "the beginning is half the whole."

There is such a thing as being in too great a hurry, and there is such a thing as attempting to force your own way on an unprepared world. Into both of these pitfalls the critics have fallen. What they do not seem to see is that the League of Nations as at present drafted is, perhaps, the only form in which the League was possible as a beginning. No doubt, for instance, the Socialists would have drawn it differently. But though Lord Rosebery assured a highly skeptical England, some twenty years ago, "We are all Socialists today," there are still several nations, including England, to be convinced of the statement. This being so, and it most undoubtedly is so, the difficulty remains that though the socialistic critics may be quite certain, in their own minds, exactly how the League should have been organized, the one certain thing is that their form of organization would not have been acceptable to their opponents, and that its acceptance would only have inspired another series of criticisms in a different quarter.

It is, presumably, scarcely necessary to say that the Socialists do not sum up the whole body of the critics, but only a fraction of it. There are, to name only a few other of the factions, a dissatisfied section of the British Labor Party, an entirely unconvinced France, and, in the United States, a strongly hostile party in the Senate. No one, surely, believes that it would have been possible to reconcile the views of the Socialists with those of the "Old Guard" Republicans, or to induce the British Labor men to see eye to eye with the French Chauvinists. Yet these are only a fraction of the dissident factions, amongst whom causes of difference are questions of religion and economics, of politics, of patriotism, and even of profit. In spite of this a League has been organized. It may be said that it is nobody's League, and this is quite likely, but, by reason of this, it may eventually prove to be everybody's League. The world is not going to stand still at May, 1919, nor is the League, as set up by the Paris Peace Council, an ordinance of the Medes and Persians.

It is, on the contrary, a very human document, evolved in the very midst of the raging passions of men, with a view eventually to bringing peace on earth, and of leading ultimately to the federation of the world. But the critics, the critics from the peace parties in particular, are in a most sanguinary frame of mind, and are for strangling the new-born infant in its cradle. To listen to them, anybody might reasonably be induced to believe, as has been said, that the whole world was Media and Persia, and had agreed to forbid any change from the conditions of May, 1919. But, as Galileo pointed out, or did not point out, some centuries ago, the world moves, intellectually as well as physically, morally as well as materially, socially as well as politically. Therefore, if the critics can only be induced to assist the League to live, instead of incurring the guilt of infanticide, it may still grow up into a perfectly healthy organization, and bid defiance to the fears of the doctors, standing in disagreement round its cradle.

It is being said, and said with technical accuracy, that the child was born of governments and not of peoples. But is anyone quite positive that it could have been born otherwise today? There is great danger of the democracies deceiving themselves, and persuading themselves that a nation can get any other government than that which it deserves. The government of a nation is the concrete expression of that nation's mentality. To attempt to separate the German people from the German Government is to assume the mantle of the political prestidigitator. The German Government represented nothing but the fact that the German people had made a fetish of authority, and the German people have not yet exhibited the slightest real desire to free themselves, or to be freed, from authority. All that they have shown is a tendency toward a change of authority. It is precisely the same with every other nation. The government is necessarily only the nation expressed. Consequently a league of governments or nations is today perilously near the same thing.

Supposing, that is to say, that there existed a harmonious Germany under a Kaiser, and a harmonious Russia under a soviet system, what would it matter whether you dealt through the soviets or the Kaiser, both would represent the people, or they would not be there. What, then, the democratic critics of the League of Nations really are criticizing, if they knew it, is the failure of the nations to express a more democratic spirit. And the remedy for that is not criticism of the League as it has been drafted, but education of the nations, composing and to compose it, to an acceptance of the critics' ideals. As is, however, usually the way in this world, everybody is willing to blame everybody else but himself for failure. If, however, the nations composing the League will only be sensible there need be no failure. The League has been formed, not, as its authors would un-

doubtedly be the first to admit, as a paragon of all league virtues, but as the best combination of them obtainable at the present moment. The future holds its fate, and that fate will be in accordance with the democratic tendencies of the nations.

To hear some of the critics talk, or to read what they write, it might be imagined that the League was an affair of one nation or of another, or even of a party in one of them. This, of course, exemplifies the robust belief of the individual in his own omniscience, and his perpetual readiness to identify himself with the Æsopian fly upon the wheel. The men who drafted the League did not sit in an editorial office with nobody to challenge their conclusion. They must have forged the document in a political smithy where opinions reached a white heat, and where interests and influences fought like the cats of Kilkenny. In such circumstances they evolved a document not intended to please the critics, but coming into being, as it were, through the process of the survival of the fittest. To criticize the result, all this being so, is too easy to be worth while. The question is whether, if the critics had had first to be propitiated, there would have been a League of Nations at all.

### Egypt

THE statement made by that great authority on the subject, Sir William Willcocks, to a representative of this paper regarding the present situation in Egypt calls for very serious attention. Sir William Willcocks, the designer of the Assouan Dam, has spent many years off the banks of the Nile. Few men know the fellahen more intimately or more sympathetically, and few men, it may be taken, are stronger believers in the British régime in Egypt or more desirous of seeing it become, what it ought so surely to be, a greatly welcomed order to the Egyptian and a source of strength to the Empire. At the present time, it is most emphatically neither of these. In spite of the apparent quiet which has supervened upon recent rioting and unrest, no one who is in any way acquainted with Egypt is deceived for a moment into believing that anything has been really settled in that country. The situation, indeed, it should be quite frankly stated, is distinctly serious. As Sir William Willcocks very justly expressed it, the keystone of the British occupation of Egypt was the fact that the fellahen were its strongest supporters. British rule brought to them the first freedom from oppression and misgovernment they had ever known, and, as the years passed, and they found that under the rule of the British they actually could earn money for themselves, and that the utmost that was left over after they had achieved the barest subsistence was no longer swept into the long pouch of the tax gatherer, the fellahen became fixed in the conviction that the British occupation was a good thing.

All this has now been changed. With the onset of the war came one of the greatest blunders the British authorities in Egypt have ever made. The war made tremendous demands in Egypt, as it did everywhere else, but these, in themselves, would not have been sufficient to occasion anything like the present situation, if they had been made in the right way. The government needed men for the labor corps; it needed animals, corn, and fodder for an ever-increasing army; and, instead of making its method of securing these its most earnest care, it fell back on the old method of the Turk. The whole scheme was allowed to drift into a means of oppression of the poor and helpless. No serious supervision was exercised, and unscrupulous omdehs and officials reveled, once again, in full liberty to indulge their natural bent for oppression and extortion, so much so that, on all hands, was heard the cry "the days of Ismail Pasha have returned."

Now all this is not, of course, the sole cause for the present situation. There is much more in Egypt that stands in need of revision than the official attitude toward the fellahen. The whole system of the Egyptian civil service needs to be brought into line with the present development of the country. The benevolent bureaucracy of the British occupation, no matter how necessary it may have been at first, and no matter how beneficial in its results at first, can no more be regarded as a permanent system in Egypt than it can in India. The great demand of the hour, in Egypt, is for some earnest, whole-hearted attempt there as in India to identify the native more and more with the government of his country.

Nevertheless, the fellah is, far and away, the most pressing consideration. His regard and loyalty must be won back. There must be an end, and a final end, to the régime of the unscrupulous omdeh, and, as Sir William Willcocks justly insists, there should be instituted at once an official inquiry into the ruinously high rents that the fellahen are being made to pay. In this, and in every other way possible, the fellahen must be convinced of the good will of Great Britain toward them, and that the oppressions of the past few years will come to an end and will not be allowed to recur.

### Kansas City Attacks the Billboard

EVIDENTLY one of the questions of common interest to receive attention again in the United States, now that the pressure of international affairs is less imperative than for several years past, is that of billboards. The latest large city in the country to take up the matter with vigor is Kansas City, Missouri, and, judging from the published accounts of activities in this direction, an ordinance which it is said is being drafted by the city counselor's department, if adopted by the City Council, will be likely greatly to reduce the number of billboards within the limits of that city, if it shall not wipe them out altogether.

The City Club of Kansas City deserves the thanks of the citizens for crystallizing public opinion on this subject in such a manner that the city government can hardly fail to take definite action. It seems that the board of directors of the City Club, a few days ago, unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that billboards should be taken from the boulevards and parks, and that some responsible authority should be designated to exercise jurisdiction over such signs in other parts of the city. Some impression of the local feeling on the subject

may be had from the columns of the Kansas City Star, which, a few days ago, in introducing an account of the situation, said, "The question whether Kansas City's boasted boulevard and park system shall be ruined by billboards is up to the City Council." According to that paper, the city counselor's office, after examining new and old court decisions, has reached the conclusion that there is nothing to prevent the city from abolishing the billboard business within its limits altogether if it sees fit, and that the most effective methods of regulation are open to the municipality. All that is necessary according to the Kansas City legal department, is action by the City Council. The city's rights were, it is claimed, determined by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case brought by a St. Louis poster advertising company against the city of St. Louis, and decided in 1917. The city counselor of Kansas City declares that this decision applies effectually to the situation in his city. In the same opinion is a quotation from an earlier opinion rendered in a Chicago case involving a company which is referred to as being the worst offender on the boulevards of Kansas City. In the St. Louis case the court said: "Billboards, properly, may be put in a class by themselves and prohibited in the residence districts of a city in the interest of the safety, morality, health, and decency of the community." It is asserted that, in view of this ruling, the proposed ordinance for Kansas City will prohibit the erection of billboards in residential districts. Concerning the question of the determination of a section of a city as being a residential district, according to the law department of Kansas City, the burden of proof that a block is not a residential district will rest on the bill-posting companies. It is declared that it will require the signatures of the owners of more than half of the front feet on both sides of a street or boulevard to establish the fact that a block is a business block. "Under the law and under this ordinance," a representative of the city legal department declares, "billboards will be prohibited in every block on every street unless it is proved by the means provided that it is a business block."

The counselor's office in Kansas City evidently intends to provide every legal means for discouraging local bill-posting. It quotes from the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Cusack case from Chicago, in which the tribunal named said, "If the city desired to discourage billboards by a high tax we know of nothing to hinder, even apart from the right to prohibit them altogether, as asserted in the Thomas Cusack Company's case," and announces that in the ordinance being drawn it is making provision for a high tax.

Interest in Kansas City's efforts to rid itself of the billboard nuisance will be keen in every city in the country where the citizens are awake to the importance of maintaining urban and suburban districts in a condition of tidiness and beauty. The absurdity of spending great sums of money for good highways and other public improvements, and then allowing them to be heavily discounted by the presence of glaring and unsightly signs and pictures, is too well understood and too obvious to call for detailed argument. It appears that what is chiefly needed in order to gain relief from the aggressive billboard, in any city in the United States, is definite and rigorous local action. St. Louis has met with success in this direction, now Kansas City is following in its footsteps, and many other centers might wisely fall into line.

### Parish Registers

IF THE vast store of national muniments at the Public Record Office and all the libraries were to be done away with, the leading facts of English history since 1538 could be gleaned from the parish records. So does one well-known authority sum up the importance of the strangely interesting registers which are to be found in practically every parish church, with any claim to antiquity, throughout the country. They exist not only in hundreds but in thousands, and although there have for many years been found those who realized their importance, and urged the necessity for preserving them, reprinting them, and searching them, it is only within comparatively recent times that the matter has been at all adequately taken in hand. The field, however, is so vast that progress seems slow, and, every now and again, there is an outburst of discussion on the subject, as there was recently, to the extent of many columns of most interesting letters, in the Literary Supplement of The Times of London.

As to the registers themselves, it was in the September of 1538 that Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General to Henry VIII, issued his order to the clergy of England which enjoined, in part, that "you and every parson and vicar or curate within this diocese shall for every church kepe one booke or registre." They were designed, of course, to fulfill the purpose of all such registers, but their great value, from a historical point of view, arises from the fact that the parish priest or clerk could not resist the temptation, in many cases, to use them as a kind of diary. He would make the entry of a "weddyng" or a "christenynge" as required by law, but, if these incidents synchronized with some great event of national or local importance, such event was duly recorded. Thus, the parson of Trinity the Less, London, on a July day in 1554, "xyened" Alice Meleche, the daughter of John Meleche, and duly recorded the fact, but he added the information that it was done on "the daie that Kinge Phillipp came from beyond the seas and landed at Greenwich att five o'clock att night."

Parish registers are full of such information, and often the clerk, with time on his hands and the "passion of the diarist" strong upon him, would tell his story with much fullness and graphic detail. Nothing can quite equal these stories in the matter of making the scenes described live again, especially to those who know the district. Thus the great happenings of the Civil War find special mention in the parish registers, and, somehow or other, such an event as the terrible rout of the great Royalist army of the Scots, under the Duke of Hamilton, at Preston, is made more vivid when one reads the story, by the way, in the parish register of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The same is true of the landing of Queen Henrietta Maria at Bridlington Quay, in her determined effort to bring aid to the Royalists in 1643.

The Queen landed at Bridlington from Holland on February 22. From thence she proceeded to York, where she arrived on March 9, and, concerning that time, is found this entry in the register of the East Riding Church of Burton Fleming: "The Quene Majesty did lie at North burton with her army the 3d of March." So, from town to town and village to village, the story is carried on, through the Commonwealth to the Restoration, and beyond. The entry of Charles II into London, his coronation, the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, the notorious assize of Judge Jeffreys, the landing of the Prince of Orange, the proclamation of William and Mary, all find mention.

In the early days the story would be told in Latin, but this practice rapidly went down before the tremendous displacements of Latin by English which took place in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. No doubt there was much abandonment of Latin for English before his time, but in the register of All Saints, Derby, under date of May 16, 1610, the then minister, one Richard Killeb, has the courage to state his views in writing and sign his name. "I see no reason," he says, writing in English, "why a register for English people should be written in Latin."

### Notes and Comments

PRINCES' visits, as the poet Campbell said of the visits of angels, are few and far between; and for that reason the coming trip of the Prince of Wales to Canada appears more like an incident of the readjustment period than a regular part of British governmental policy. Britain governs a wide Empire in which the one most visible thing to hold the peoples together is their monarch-in-common: such, at least, is the belief said to be recognized by the sending of princes to visit different parts of the Empire. King George, while still Duke of York, visited Canada and India, and similar journeys were made by King Edward when Prince of Wales. In the present case, moreover, the royal traveler is not only heir to the crown, but was lately a very popular officer of the British Army in France. He comes already acquainted with officers and men from Canada who were serving in Europe, and the renewal of personal relations will add much to the visit.

WITH the "Americanization campaign" so much in the public eye of the United States, the thought has been publicly and pertinently expressed by some of the Italian-born citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, that there should be also a citizenship campaign to persuade American-born Americans to take a more general interest in matters of citizenship. Something of this sort appears to be under way in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where about 2000 old citizens recently met, fraternized with, and extended a real welcome to some 600 newly naturalized citizens. The occasion was exceptional, but it will doubtless serve to set other communities thinking.

WITH the conversion of the Rio Grande Railway from narrow to standard gauge over its twenty-odd miles between Brownsville and Point Isabel, Texas, a unique American road will be thoroughly modernized and lose all visible evidence of its historic distinction. The Rio Grande is one of the old roads in the United States. It was built in 1868 by a Spanish syndicate, and operated under Spanish methods until ten years ago, when it passed under American management. Its equipment until then was of the Spanish type, its records were kept in that language, and the little railroad had remained as typically Spanish as if it had never heard of an American railway. The reconstruction, which goes forward to meet the business expected from a new deep-water channel at Point Isabel, will remove the last traces of the long Spanish régime. The ancient equipment will altogether vanish, and there will remain nothing to recall the memory of the Spanish syndicate, except probably a picturesque paragraph in a railroad folder for tourists.

IN THE working out of "farms for soldiers" throughout the United States, the success of the farm colony started hardly more than a year ago at Durham, California, will doubtless prove an important national asset. Dr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the California commission responsible for the Durham plan, is acting as chief adviser to Mr. Lane, Secretary of the national Department of the Interior, in the larger scheme of soldier colonization, and it will be rather surprising if the success of the California enterprise does not set the example for the "soldier farms." Briefly the plan assumed that successful farming must begin, not on raw land, but on land already improved and made ready for the raising of crops, and that men of industry and good character could profitably be assisted by the State in taking up such farms. Fortunately the experiment was not altogether new. The California board could study a similar plan in Australia, covering twenty years or more, and for that reason the results at Durham can be looked at as a real and lasting success.

WITH the soldier land settlement project due for early and doubtless favorable action by Congress, the present state of the farms developed under this California land colonizing act of two years ago is an important example of what can be hoped from a wisely organized settlement of soldiers on the land. For twenty years before California acquired the land of the present Durham community, no owner had lived on it. It was farmed by tenants, and not successfully. The State improved the land, added the inducement for the farmer of acquiring ownership by thrift and industry, and opened the tract to new settlement. There are now some hundred and twenty families living there in their own homes. The farms are succeeding; the selling value of the land has advanced; the neighboring towns are more prosperous; the public revenue has been increased. The State invested something over \$500,000, and the enterprise now owes the State about \$250,000, on which it is paying some \$10,000 in annual interest until the farms pass into the ownership of the individual farmers.